INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us to support Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 141— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 12 1927 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 Oct.	NALDERA x		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKONDA		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN* ..	10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN* ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,948
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
24 „	CHINA†		7,952
29 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN* ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

†Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

		A	B	C
		£	£	£
1st Saloon to London	..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles	..	72	62	53
2nd Saloon to London	..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles	..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,588
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,883
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1927		
4th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia. A.M.
20th Oct.	KIDDERPORE	Sails China & Japan.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
12th Oct.	ELLORA	.. East & South Africa.
12th „	BANDRA	.. Basren via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th „	VASNA	.. Basren via Karachi.
15th „	CHAKLA	.. Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	VITA	.. Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers. Through Passengers to Europe Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Sado Maru ..	5898	23 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakodate Maru ..	5304	19 Oct.	30 „
Tamba Maru ..	5345	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	5214	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	6550	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone Nos. 20279, 23748. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

2½ per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jutogh	Okara (Distt.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jamrud	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For further particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. C. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 36,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad, Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Sakhatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 0-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 87,73,550
New Premium Income	3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income	„ 17,82,154	„ 14,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,19,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE:

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First .	1917	Rs.	11,632
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE

'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAM NAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A SURVEYOR with experience of Irrigation Project on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 to 60 according to qualifications. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State.
A 29365.

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

WANTED—CANDIDATES of all qualifications for Government and Commercial lines. Apply on the prescribed application form. Price Re. 1, obtainable from:—Box No. 2040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R506.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without border. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to S. A. TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa" P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29381

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY PREMISES with buildings on Arthur Road next to the Police Quarters on Lamington Road, suitable for garages and Workshops. Apply to the ESTATE AGENT, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, for particulars.
C 29380

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

ARE YOU WISE? Then buy direct from watch makers, Fancy, Strong mechanism and accurate time-keeper Wrist Watches, Pocket Watches and Alarm clocks at Re. 1 (one) each. Apply with the amount by money order in advance for as many as you want. No V. P. P. for the minimum sum. "THE MINERVA STORES", CUTTACK, B. N. R.
T R505.

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 219, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1927, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 1st October 1927.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street on and after WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1927 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 3rd October, 1927, to 8th October, 1927, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited
C. H. GOODALL.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1927.
2928

WANTED.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 50-5-90. Only those, who are qualified should apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1927, with copies of testimonials, if any, stating age, caste, qualification and experience. The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation and will be liable to be confirmed on the expiry of the period, if her work is found satisfactory.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 5th October, 1927.
29371

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON FITTINGS. DURING THE YEAR 1928.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the following Carriage and Wagon Fittings:—

(1) Axle-boxes, cast-steel.
(2) Cotters, split, mild-steel
(3) Horn-cheeks, undrilled
(4) Locks, guard's, complete
(5) Plates, face, cast-steel, for axle-boxes
(6) Washers for brake-beams.

2. Prescribed form of tender with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per each set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 14th November, 1927.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
7th October 1927.
29372

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share (free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1927, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 1st October 1927.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 3rd October, 1927, to 8th October 1927, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
For the Bombay Company Limited.
C. H. GOODALL.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1927.
29208

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in DRAWING at the College of Engineering, Poona, in the grade of Rs. 130—5—180.

The Assistant Lecturer will be required to teach the First Year Classes Practical Geometry, Machine Sketching and Drawing, Model Drawing and Isometric Projection; and help generally in the Department of Engineering Drawing and Design. Preference will be given to applicants who have served an apprenticeship in a recognised workshop, and have had subsequent Drawing office experience.

The following information should be supplied by all applicants.

(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with subcaste, (4) Place of birth, (5) Place and standard of education, (6) Previous teaching experience if any, (7) If employed, where and present salary, (8) Copies of testimonials, regarding character and fitness for the post from previous employers.

The appointment will be on the basis of a five years agreement on non-pensionable basis the first year being in probation. The person appointed will be permitted to subscribe to the General Provident Fund.

Applications containing the information asked for above should reach the Principal on or before the 28th October, 1927.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expense.

Starting pay on the scale above named will be according to age and qualifications.

PRINCIPAL.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 7th October, 1927.
29376.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JUTHA NURSEY, who was dealing in silk and artificial silk in the name of Jutha Nursey in Pragraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, has ceased to do the said business as from the 6th instant and that the said business will hereafter be continued at the same place in the same name of Jutha Nursey by Messrs. Damodar Nassarwanji and Co. on their own account.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1927.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Solicitors for Jutha Nursey.
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
29382

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re. LOSS OF SHARES
in
THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
and
BANGALORE-CHIKBALLAPUR LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 10 shares Nos. 5019 to 5028 in the Guzerat Railways Company, Limited and 20 shares Nos. 14879 to 14898 in the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Co., Limited, all standing in the name of Shivlingoo Bhumayya Doppa have been LOST or MISPLACED and the Public are warned against dealing with the same. Persons having or claiming the same should communicate with the Companies concerned as well as with the under-signed at his Office 56, Esplanade Road, P. and O. Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, within 6 months from the date hereof, failing which, duplicate shares will be applied for.

G. B. PANDYA,
Attorney for the heir of
Shivlingoo Bhumayya Doppa.
11th October, 1927.
29383

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of CHIMANLAL ISHVARDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a castor seed broker ..... Deceased.
Bai MANI, widow of Chimanlal Ishwardas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kolsa Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 29th day of September, 1927.
Messrs. CHITNIS, KANGA AND MAZAGONWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29385

NI THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

E 2478
6-9-1927 No. 2525 16-9-1927.

ORIGINAL.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of COOVERBAI, widow of Hirjausji Edulji Randelia alias Mithaiwalla, of Rander Parsee Inhabitant, lately residing at Rander in District Surat ..... Deceased.
KAIKHUSHRU BURJORJI ROOWALLA, of Rander Parsi Inhabitant, an Agriculturist, residing at Rander in District Surat, the Sole Executor named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 2nd day of September, 1927.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29386

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT GLOOM LIFTER!
His Funniest! His Latest!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee on holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

MASTER MYSTERY.

WRAPPED in the clutches of blind Justice.
Snatched from their sheltered life of wealth and pleasure—and plunged into the depths of fear and confusion. An Innocent man—jailed—cast into the death cell for the murder of his dearest friend.
See it in the
UNIVERSAL JEWEL
HELD BY THE LAW
Brimming with sheer Power!
Now shown at
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
NEXT SATURDAY:
Another Universal "Jewel"
"THE WRONG Mr. WRIGHT"
Featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
of
"THE OLD SOAK" Fame

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 "ITALA" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1½ TON 17 "FIAT" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1½ TON AND 1 ITALA LANDAULETTE LIMOUSINE CAR.

Pursuant to the High Court Order dated the 14th July, 1927, made in the High Court Suit No. 1332 of 1927 and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on account and at the risk of Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., the 1st Defendants in the said suit THIS DAY, Wednesday the 12th day of October, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the 20 Motor Lorries and one Itala Car belonging to the said Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., and more particularly mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises belonging to Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., at Arthur Road without the Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOTOR CARS
3 "Itala" Lorries (Chassis) 1½ ton Engine Nos. 8308, 6002 and 6348.
7 "Fiat" Lorries (Chasses) 1½ ton Engine Nos. 840, 13195, 4922, 2808, 4353, 6974, 2313.
10 "Fiat" Lorries (Chassis) 1½ ton Engine Nos. 13016, 2091, 658, 80617, 2248, 66316, 3629, 66502, 843, and 3274.
1 "Itala" Landaulette Limousine Car No. 6756.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit at their Office 18 Gulambussein Molobhoy Building, No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above cars are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASKS OF BANGLE IVORY.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 Cask No. 18 Bangle Ivory Hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 10 pcs. over 10lbs) about 143lbs.
1 cask No. 20 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 14 over 10 lbs.) about 204 lbs.
1 cask No. 24 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (15 pcs. over 10 lbs.) about 205 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co's

BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

SATYABHAMA VIVAHA

(in 7 Reels).

This mythological film re: Shree Krishna's marriage with Devi Satyabhama and also how Lord Krishna was compelled to pay the penalty of his having seen Moon on the Day of "Ganesh Chaturthi" will be screened

AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE.

Most thrilling scenes re: Lord Krishna's fight with Jambuvant, &c.

Apply for booking to
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
BALAJI HOUSE,
GIRGAON BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Picture
SUMARI OF SINDH
Featuring MISS GAUHAR
Time as Usual.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
PARSA EBLIS
Featuring
Miss NARGIO, Mr. ATHAVLE and other known stars.
Photographed by Mr. DABKE.
Directed by Late MANILAL K. JOSHI.
WHAT IS IT!!
It presents a charming plot revealing the super influence of Satan over the innocent mankind and how his superiority baffled by a chaste ideal woman.
IT WILL KEEP YOU SPELL-BOUND
DON'T MISS!
Daily four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Extra Show Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday, at 3-30 P. M.
Coming Next Saturday "SACRIFICE."

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9 P. M.
BHAU BANDARI
SATURDAY, 15th October 1927 at 9 P. M.
SUNDAY, 16th October 1927 at 4 P. M.
KICHAK VADH
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking is open at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASE NOTE

ONE OF THE GREATEST INDIAN SCREEN VERSIONS

Shree Krishna Film Company

Commencing From Sat., 15th Oct., 1927

THE WELL-KNOWN and FOREMOST PRODUCER OF EAST-END

PRESENTS NEXT WEEK

At the Clang of Fetters

A BEAUTIFUL HISTORICAL SUPER-INDIAN DRAMA

Written by the Well-known author Shriyut Champsey, the EDITOR of "Navchetana," Calcutta.

Co-Starring the Favourite Screen Stars Mr. NANDRAM and Miss GULAB Mr. JOSHI, Mr. HAIDERSHAH, Mr. NIZAM, Mr. GANGARAM, etc.

SUPPORTED BY STRONG CASTS

Free and Complimentary Pass Holders will not be allowed.

AT — Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

Heart-appealing Fighting Scenes and Attractive Plot will Please your Heart.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of dates Colaba Point 0.22; Fort 0.38; J. J. Hospital 0.19.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 68.72; Fort 83.50. J. J. Hospital 69.08.

Total for corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 69.55; Fort 102.91; J. J. Hospital 84.09.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 11TH OCTOBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th October 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the western districts and lower at Delhi; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally below normal, while the minimum was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature was generally below normal in the aforesaid area; night temperature was higher than usual at Aimer only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in most parts of the division. Maximum temperature was generally below normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Indore and higher at Deesa and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over the central parts of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the north of the division, elsewhere temperature was as usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.7 deg. (4 deg. below normal) and the lowest 77.0 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the Bombay Deccan and the minimum at Malegaon and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather has been practically dry over the reporting area, the only fall of importance being quarter of an inch at Bombay. Day temperature was in appreciable defect over the region extending from the Konkan to Rajputana.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11th October 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.915 inches (.040 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.791 inches (.009 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.062.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.7 degrees (3.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (0.4 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 60 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. S. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Velocity of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.28 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 68.79. inches.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

THE KARACHI SCHOOL BOARD

MINISTER REFUSES NOMINATION OF COMMISSIONER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am thankful to the Minister for Education for having kept the dignity of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, which body had by an overwhelming majority decided against nomination by Government of any member on the School Board. While a high person in the Karachi Municipality in conjunction with the Commissioner in Sind was strongly in favour of nomination by Government on School Board, the Minister point blank refused to go against the decision of the Corporation.

After the election of the School Board, it took six months for the Government of Bombay to gazette the names of the elected members as the correspondence on the nomination was continued for such a long period. The delay was not due to any fault of the Minister but the Commissioner in Sind who was too anxious to have nominations. What a popular Minister respnosible to the people can do is borne out by the fact that the Minister has rejected the constant demand of the Commissioner-in-Sind for nomination and thus set a right kind of example that in such matters the officials cannot interfere. My "Namaskar" to Mr. Desai for maintaining the dignity of the House. That is called the popular Minister. He has thus saved the situation which would otherwise have been awkward by volley of questions in the Bombay Council and the Karachi Municipality.—Yours etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, Oct. 1.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

A Bombay Government Gazette, extraordinary, says:—

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Messrs. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., and D. R. H. Browne O.B.E., of their office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor is further pleased, for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 72A of the Government of India Act and in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, to nominate Messrs. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., and K. S. Framji, C.I.E., being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay.

A CLASH WITH BULGARIAN COMITADJIS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Salonika.—Greek gendarmerie came into conflict with a band of Bulgarian Comitadjis at mid-night near Florina. After an hour's fighting the Comitadjis escaped into Bugarian territory leaving two dead.—Reuter.

A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I received a letter from one signing himself "Bismillah" giving me a warning that the writer is going to put an end to my life within 24 hours that his Islamic dagger is thirsty of murder that if not with dagger, he will cool my heart, riddling it with five bullets. He calls me a Kaffir asking me to withdraw from Suddhi altogether and declare so in the papers, otherwise my end is certain. Now, Sir, as required by the said writer, I should declare what I am going to do in the future—I am what I am, and will remain so unaffected by any threats to my life. I doubt whether those who threaten me or those who may be behind these nameless fellows understand me. I have been an Arya Samajist all my life and as such have believed in the oneness of God without any intermediary between me and Him. I have believed in the Universality of Vedic Religion, which was the first Divine Word to man and have tried to diffuse its natural and ethical principles which are in my opinion universal and scientific in their application to all times and all climes.

Swami Dayanand, the only Vedic Scholar of his time, after deep studies of all and after a life of prolonged renunciation and Yogic studies came to these conclusions and advocated the Union of Humanity under the one common religion of Humanity, the Vedic Religion.

All Humanity is a brotherhood to him; the doors of knowledge are open to all, not conservative as in degenerate Hinduism. While Hindu temples shut their doors even to their own untouchables, the Arya Samaj doors are open to all men and women alike of whatever caste or creed. The foundation of Shuddhi rests on the Universal and liberal conception of religion—here are no hide-bound castes, not lacs of smaller gods, no superstitions, no idolatry.

I wonder how my Islamic brethren could see anything injurious to them in this belief and act of the Arya Samaj. The Arya Samaj has been carrying on this mission for more than fifty years and I have found no such hysterical outburst against it and its leaders. I believe because the whole Hindu Society is now at one with the Arya Samaj and has revised its conservative ideas of Shuddhi and untouchability that some of our Moslem brethern don't like us. "Bismillah" wants me to give up Shuddhi. Does he mean that Arya Samaj should be retrograde? Does not his sect open its doors to all? If he prides on that point of his sect, why should he not allow the same freedom to the Arya Samaj "in the name of God" (the meaning of "Bismillah"). He wants me to give up Suddhi, agreed: Will Islam give up Suddhi? Let there be even justice. One thing more and I have done. My friend is perhaps irritated at the methods employed by some in this propaganda. Hurtful, inemical speeches, scurrilous writings by irresponsible speakers and writers are certainly irritating. They have been, on both sides. "Rangila Rasool," "Seeta Mata Ka Chhinala" (the adultery of Sita) "Maharashi of the Twentieth Century" and other such, are the publications which I strongly disapprove of for their tone and language. I have disapproved of them publicly and privately. I am quite sure the Arya Samaj does not approve of any disrespectable and scurrilous writings however true may be some of their contents. The Bombay Samaj had passed such a resolution more than a month ago discrediting all such writings and advocating the language of sweet and persuasive moderation in all controversial writings. I believe in spite of such a resolution by the Bombay Arya Samaj, I regret to find some indiscreet people have thought is wise to translate "Rangila Rasool" in Hindi and unnecessarily irritate Moslem feelings and there are still similar people even now among Muslims who are busy writing abusive articles and exciting fanatical outbursts.

In the end, let me say again I am what I am, and will remain so inspite of all threats. If "Bismillah" still persists, I am prepared fully to meet any outrage from an unreasoning fanatic.—Yours etc.

KALYANDAS J. DESAI.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY

COMMISSION CONFERS WITH BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

BHOPAL, Oct. 10.

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal, writes:—

The Muslim University Enquiry Commission consisting of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as President and Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab and Sir Philip Hertog of the Public Services Commission as members, and Professor A. F. Rahiman of the Dacca University as Secretary, assembled at Bhopal day before yesterday as the guests of His Highness the Nawab. After preliminary exchange of views with Her Highness Nawab Begum Chancellor of the University as to the plan and procedure of its work, the Commission leaves to-day for Aligarh where also they will be the guests of His Highness of Bhopal.

It may be further mentioned for the information of the public that a statement bearing upon the scope of the enquiry and its so-called terms of reference which has appeared in certain English and Vernacular newspapers and purports to have emanated from the Bhopal Office of the Secretary, University Enquiry Commission, is not only unauthorised, but incorrect and misleading. That office here disclaims ary responsibility for its publication. It is hoped that an authoritative repudiation of same will soon be published by the Secretary from Aligarh.

PROBABLES FOR CESAREWITCH

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Following are probables with their Jockeys for Cesarewitch:—

Bois Josselyn (Allemand), Masked Ruler (H. Beasley), Lightning Artist (Jelliss), White Orb (Caldwell), Buckfast (Steve Donoghue), Samphire Second (Marsh), Duvet (Vatard), San Vincente (Lane), Odieu (Sirett), Burlington arcade (Garcia), Try Try Again (Robertson), Bamboula (Walsh) Spectroscope (A. Burns), St. Reynard (Gordon Richards), Border Minstrel (C. Brown), Alacrity (Southey Junior), Eagle Spride (Dines), Castlederg (Barber), Steelpoint (Baines), Morocco Bound (Packham) Rolie (Rimmell), Jacks Son (A. Wragg), Ballynahinch (Cordell), Realm Park (R. Read), Paris Flight (Stephenson), Lulworth Cove (Fox), Greek Idol (Alford), Bassoon (Berry).

No jockeys have been selected for following:

Never-More, Bessborough, Goodwin, Walinson, Giovanni and Duet.

Following is betting on Cesarewitch:

7 to 1 against Lightning Artist, 9 to 1 against Saint Reynard and Eagles Pride (taken and offered), 100 to 7 against Masked Ruller (offered 100 to 6 and taken), 100 to 6 against Bois Josselyn (taken and offered), 18 to 1 against Greek Idol (offered 20 to 1 and taken), 20 to 1 against Adieu and Bamboula (offered), 25 to 1 against Burlington Arcade (taken and offered), 25 to 1 against Castlederg (offered 33 to 1 and taken), 25 to 1 against Try Try Again, 33 to 1 against Buckfast, Realm Park and Rolie (offered), 40 to 1 against Morocco Bound and Ballynahinch (offered 50 to 1 and taken).—Reuter's Special.

ADMIRAL A. K. BICKFORD DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The death has occurred of Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford.—Reuter's Special.

(Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford whose death is announced at the age of 83 entered the Navy in 1858 and served in China as Sub-Lieutenant during operations in Japan. He was promoted to be C.M.G. as Captain Senior Officer of the combined French and English and German and English squadrons at various operations in in South Pacific. At Samoa he received surrender of Mactafa and Chiefs. He was commander-in-Chief. the Pacific from 1901 to 1904. And was A.-D.-C. to the Queen (1896-99). He worked as Land-Tax Commissioner for the County of Sussex).

FATAL ACCIDENT TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICER

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A verdict of accidental death was given at an inquest on retired Indian Army officer Major Arthur Piteairn Hughes who died of injuries caused by the fall from the window of a nursing home at Eastbourne on Saturday.—Reuter.

INDIAN EDUCATION QUESTIONS IN NATAL

GOVERNMENT TO DEPUTE MR. KITCHLU FOR REPORT

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

It is understood the Government of India will shortly depute Mr. K. N. Kitchlu of the Indian Educational Service, now on special duty in connection with the Agra University Scheme, to go to South Africa and report on the Indian Education questions in Natal.—A. P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GENERAL UNION

In a press report it was stated that a meeting would be held at Igatpuri of the above Union on Sunday, (the 9th instant), but due to pre-occupation, it has been arranged that the meeting shall be held on Thursday, (the 13th instant). Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and party will start from V. T. Bombay on Wednesday, night, reaching Nasik in the morning, where the staff are expected to meet him. They will leave for Deolali the same morning at about 10 o'clock, where also Railway workers are requested to meet him there. Then the party will go to Igatpuri by an afternoon train, where Railway workers and the Staff at Igatpuri are requested to hold a meeting in the evening at 6 p.m. on Thursday, (the 13th inst.). The party will then return to Bombay by a night-train.

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT

During the week ending 8th October there were 408 attacks and 174 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District against 367 and 146 in the preceding week. Satara District returned 267 attacks and 108 deaths against 150 and 65, Poona 47 attacks and 10 deaths against 69 and 33, Sholapur 39 attacks and 24 deaths against 49 and 17 and Ahmednagar 55 attacks and 32 deaths against 99 and 31.

Aundh State recorded 20 attacks and 8 deaths against 15 and 7 in the preceding week.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION

Nominations are invited for seven seats on All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be Members of any of the Congress Committee in the City of Bombay.

All candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members. Nomination papers must reach "Congress House", 114, Girgaum Back Road, upto 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday (the 17th instant). Nomination papers can be had at the Congress House during Office hours except on Sundays.

If there are more than seven seats Candidates the Poll will take place on Sunday the 23rd instant at the Congress House.

HEAVY FLOODS IN BURMA

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

An official message from Meitkila states that traffic has been stopped on Kalaw Road which has been flooded at mile 8. A landslip is reported on the hill section at mile 29 from Thazi. Heavy floods have occurred in consequence of incessant rains.—A. P.

A Calcutta message says:—"It is understood the E. I. Railway is going to introduce the Crew system as an experimental measure."—Free Press.

RUTENBURG CONCESSION ECHO

CONSIDERATION IN HAGUE COURT

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Hague.—The echo of the famous Rutenburg concession in Palestine was heard in the Permanent Court of International Justice which tried the case brought by the Greek Government claiming £217,000 in respect of the alleged violation of international obligations by the British Government in connection with a Greek subject, Mavromattis, who is alleged to have been prevented from carrying out contracts to supply water and electricity to Jerusalem. Britain pleaded that the Court was incompetent, and the Court upheld this by a majority of seven to four. It appears that Mavromattis obtained the concession in 1914, and was prevented from performing the work owing to the war. Subsequently the concession was granted to Rutenburg which overlapped Mavromattis's concession. The latter failed to reach a settlement privately and appealed to the Greek Government.—Reuter's Special.

FUNDS EXHAUSTED.

BARODA RELIEF COMMITTEE TO BE WOUND UP.

BARODA, Oct. 11.

As the funds of the Baroda City Flood Relief Committee have been exhausted, it is understood, the Committee will be soon dissolved.

It had approached the Chief Minister for some contribution from his fund, which was refused. Failing to get any monetary help from other sources, the Committees' business will be wound up.

Hitherto the Committee had tackled the housing problem of the poor classes only. It had an ambitious housing programme for the middle classes which will have to be given up due to want of funds.

Prince Dhairyashilrao has again gone on a tour in Baroda district for inspecting to relief work.—Free Press.

The Chinese Republic Day was celebrated in Calcutta on Monday by the Chinese residents who observed the day a holiday. The processionist carried photo-buttons of Sun Yat Sen.—Free Press.

PRIMAPHONES

PROTABLE MODELS.

A real musical instrument of quality, beautifully finished, and sturdily built, better looking, better playing, most compact and self contained, its full rich and clear tone captures your eye and ear instantaneously you hear it playing. No better instrument ever offered at the price at which it is offered to the public.

No. 151 Double Spring
13 x 12 x 7 Rs. 65/-
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15 x 12 x 8 Rs. 80/-
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Opened easy on unfavourable Liverpool Cablegrams. Weakness increased on long liquidation and hedge selling. Futures 87 to 92 points Lower.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The New York futures market opened 35 points lower with January contracts at 21.17 on unfavourable Liverpool cablegrams Prices improved about 5 points on little covering but again declined on heavy liquidation by Bull operators and hedge selling. The general sentiment showed a complete change and belief in lower prices was the principal cause of the absence of demand. Prices closed at the lowest point of the day at a decline of 87 to 92 points. Spot prices suffered a drop of 90 points to 20.85c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 92 to 97 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 103 points to 20.57c.

Cotton traders see in the picture drawn by the Governments' report of last Saturday the apparent certainty of enough crop. For the third time this season the "Bureau" was a surprise. But the advance recorded on the last report proved only a day's wonder and prices suffered a sharp decline on heavy long liquidation and continued hedge selling. To a certain extent the technical situation has no doubt improved but the general sentiment which hitherto continued bullish is reversed. There is little prospect for any brisk demand from the trade with declining prices, and any recovery, it can only be from short covering. We believe the peak of the movement is not yet reached and with favourable weather, we fail to see how prices will be sustained.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO. in their weekly report issued on the 10th instant state that although the large volume of hedge selling has for some time been responsible for checking any material [illegible] we cannot help feeling [illegible] the top, as [illegible] and a shilling [illegible] anything [illegible] season [illegible] was selling 5d. [illegible] 12 1-2 [illegible] with a supply for the [illegible] neighbourhood of 21 millions [illegible] frankly do not think justifies any important advance from present levels, unless there is a continuance of bad weather.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 10th instant.

January Highest 21-22 (10-07 a.m.)
Lowest 20.62 (2-57 p.m.)

Market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th instant as under:—"Think that tendency of the market is lower."

New York and New Orleans markets will remain closed on Wednesday the 12th instant.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 10.

December	20.55—.92
January	20.62—.90
March	20.86—.91
May	21.05—.88
July	20.98—.87
Middling Spot	20.85—.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 10.

January	20.67—.97
March	20.93—.92
Middling Spot	20.57—1.03

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 10.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):	
January	20.84
March	21.10
May	21.31
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
January	20.93
March	21.19
May	21.38
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:	
January	20.98
March	21.20
May	21.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	74,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

E. P. Bales.	1927/28
Receipts to date 10-10-27	2767000
Receipts Yesterday 10.10.27	74000
Exports to date 10-10-27	1464000
Stock at Ports 7-10-27	1822000
Stocks Interior Towns 7-10-27	784000
Stocks Liverpool 7-10-27	1058000
Visible Supply 7-10-27	4461000

LIVERPOOL.

Opened weak on Bombay liquidating. Declined further on continued liquidation. Absence of buying. Closed 26 to 34 Points lower.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged by heavy liquidation by Bombay operators caused a weak opening at a loss of 16 points. There was a small rally but prices again sulmped on renewal of long liquidation. There was absence of any important buying and the market closed at a decline of 34 points for near months while distant deliveries lost 26 points. Spot cotton gained 3 points to 11.72 and sales of ready were 8000 bales.

Spot Indian cotton quotations were changed. Empire cotton futures declined 30 points. Egyptian spot closed unchanged while futures declined 25 to 38 points.

American futures in Liverpool are expected to open 14 to 16 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Company have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Heavy selling your market, we have favourable opinion of market in the long run."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool under date 10th inst.

9-25 a.m. General rains in the Eastern belt. Alabana, Louisiana and Texas getting too much rain.

10-20 a.m. Considerable selling chiefly from Bombay market.

8-40 p.m. Heavy long liquidation; not much buying.

Light rains in the Eastern belt. Lower temperatures all over the belt.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:

Much will depend upon frost date---favour selling in strong markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

October	11.11—.34
November	11.09—.34
December	11.13—.34
January	11.16—.34
February	11.15—.34
March	11.13—.32
April	11.17—.34
May	11.19—.34
June	11.13—.33
July	11.09—.33
August	10.98—.32
September	10.85—.28
October	10.73—.26
Middling Spot	11.72 pl. .03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

October	18.22—.35
November	18.36—.39
December	18.40—.40
January	18.45—.38
February	18.45—.38
March	18.51—.35
April	18.51—.35
May	18.51—.35
June	18.51—.35
July	18.50—.35
August	18.50—.35
September	18.50—35
October	18.50—35
Sakellaridis. F.G.F Spot	19.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Scinde Good	9.00
Scinde Fully Good	9.20
Scinde Fine	9.40
Bengal Good	9.00
Bengal Fully Good	9.20
Bengal Fine	9.40
Oomra Good	9.55
Oomra Fully Good	9.80
Oomra Fine	10.05
Broach Good	9.95
Broach Fully Good	10.25
Broach Fine	10.55

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/8-1/4.
Jan/March per cwt. 14/11-1/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 14/10.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/10-3/4.

Quantity in Sight 7-10-27	3610000
	1926/27
Receipts to date 10-10-27	2505000
Receipts Yesterday 10.10.27	122000
Exports to date 10-10-27	1500000
Stock at Ports 7-10-27	1568000
Stocks Interior Towns 7-10-27	866550
Stock Liverpool 7-10-27	808000
Visible Supply 7-10-27	3750000
Quantity in Sight 7-10-27	3945000

BOMBAY

Long liquidation—Short covering Renewed Unloading—Closed weak.

Bombay, Oct. 11

In sympathy with a drop of 90 points in the New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 409/8 and declined to Rs. 404/8 on renewed liquidation. There was little Short covering with a rally in prices. At the advance there was renewed liquidation and prices again ruled easy and were as under at 4-30 p.m.— The local market is still long and many operators are believed holding large purchases which are bound to be liquidated eventually.

Broach				
Apl/May	409/8	409/8	402/8	403/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	375	375	369/8	369/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	335	335	331	331

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Liverpool opened 14 points lower and again declined further to 22 points but again improved. The local market opened at Rs. 406/ for Broach Apl/May delivery and ruled quiet and at 6-30 prices were quoted as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	406/4	406/8	402	403/4
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	370	370	368	368/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	332	332	330	330

It appears that in view of excellent crop prospects for the Indian cotton crop, the buyers are holding aloof. The weight of the crop is bound to have an adverse effect on the prices and some strong houses are selling. The market was over bought just before the last Bureau Report and in the absence of buyers prices are rapidly going down. So far, demand from the spinners and exporters is very poor and unless it broadens, it is impossible to maintain present prices. However if there be any natural reaction which is bound to come after drastic liquidation, if not now, at least in the next week. We believe it will be safer to sell on an advance than to buy at a further decline.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO. in their weekly report on the 10th inst. state that in view of excellent Indian crop and the small New Crop commitments, they think the local market for the time being looks attractive from the "Bear" side, and recommend advantage being taken of any buldges to put out sales.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Sunday and Monday's Receipts	1,557
Monday's Exports	2,109
Receipts from 1st Sept.	72,094
Receipts same time last year	53,955
Exports from 1st Sept.	83,695
Exports same time last year	39,380
Stock of Cotto on 6th October	309,686
Stock same time last year	317,686

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Bengal Dec/Jan	333
Broach Apl/May	405
Oomra Dec/Jan	372

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 11

100	Langli & Co.	Sawjin	408
100	Do.	Nizamabad	390
100	Do.	Broach	390
200	Ozoburin & Co. C. P. No. 2		393
100	Elphinstone Mill	Berar	375
100	H. Nenshi	Morvi	350
100	A. Damodar	Berar	375

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	8	512	1726
Central India	217	6278	5705
Barsi and Nagar		981	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani	67	409	110
Berar	2	2890	1308
Central Provinces		2333	515
Total Oomras	294	13383	9771
Dholera	285	10936	1627
N.W. Provinces	573	3403	1672
Rajputana	53	4953	4839
Sind-Punjab	202	2938	2828
Broach		2345	9
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	4106
Westerns-Northerns	131	2619	6309
Cocoanada			119
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6043	3595
Persian		1378	1762
American		17955	7628
Egyptian and African	19	3797	9690
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts			
Total	1557	72094	53955

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Ready	21 7 3
Asho	21 6 4
Kartika	21 6 9
Mugser	21 6 9

SILVER.

Ready	58 4 0
London Ready	25 13 0
Forward	25 13 0
London/Shanghai—	
Opening	2 6 3/8
Closing	2 6 5/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Asho	58/6	58/6	58/4	58/4
Kartika	58/6	58/6	58/4	58/4
Mugser	58/7	58/7	58/5	58/5

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.

Wheat	8,779 cwts.
Linseed	1,614 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	339 ,,
Gingellyseeds	182 ,,
Poppyseed	82 ,,
Groundnuts	3,615 ,,
Castorseed	6,807 ,,
Rice	89 ,,
Myrabolams	3 ,,
Cottonseed	6,219 ,,
Mowraseed	733 ,,
Gram	211 ,,
Bajree	302 ,,
Coal	1,043 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Castorseeds May delivery, opening Rs. 47; highest Rs. 47/3. lowest Rs. 46/7/3; closing Rs. 47/2.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/5/3; Closing Rs. 4/5/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 55/10; highest Rs. 56/1; lowest Rs. 55/15; closing Rs. 56/1.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 10.

Silver:—Market very quiet.

Spot	25-13/16
Forward	25-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4/4/11-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 10.

	£
Copper English best Selected	61-1/8
Copper Braziers	70-1/2
Yellow Metal	62-3/4
Speiter Hard Indian Brands	23-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-7/8
Tin English Ingots	266
Quicksilver per bottle 75 lb.	22-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: 1/4-1/8.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 10.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot: 14/1-1/4.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1396	41,019	31,801
Japan & China	439	52,810	12078
Coast Ports	274	2021	1175
Up-country by Rail	6,662		9335
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan	4,811		2,075
Total	2109	107323	56464

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	355		
Bengal Fine M.G.	350	+13	+10
Bengal F.G.M.G.	345		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	350		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	345		
Wardha-Hingh. Fine M.G.	395		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	395	+28	+20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390		
Arvi Fine M.G.	390	+20/1	+13
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/83		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380/83	+12	+ 4/5
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	380		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	380	+ 4/5	— 4
Muthia Fine M.G.	370		— 7
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	—	—
Parbhani/Saiu Average Quality	385		
Indore Ujjain	380		
Burwah Sanavad	380		
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.	415	+14/5	
Broach F.G.M.G.	405		
Westerns Good M.G.	395		
Westerns H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	430		
Compta F.G.M.G.	430		
Dholera F.G.M.G.			
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.			

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/13.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/13.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Sellers holding back. America ocered after the price had been fixed. Bears covering.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.8715/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 11

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 per cent.
1 month 2-1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 10.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/4
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	85-3/4
Conversion Loan	75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1/4
Consols	55-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	94-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 10.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	27.97
T.T. Milan on London	89.06
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.31

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 10.

Demand Bills	486.75

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £8-10-0.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £19-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment quoted £17-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Nov/Dec. delivery sellers 30/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London, cwt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery sellers 30/7-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 62-1/2 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
Wheat South Australian:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers 52.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Oct/Nov. shipment buyers 52/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The Market has ruled easier to-day both in Respect of Ready and Forward Positions. Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. and Forward Prices also register a drop of about 2d. per cwt. on yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt.
F B H.
S. S. "Arabia" Sh. 14/3 per cwt
F B H.
Shipment September Sh. 14/3 per cwt.
F B H.
Shipment October Sh. 14/4 per cwt.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/4/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs nil.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—17th October sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76-3 1/2 1945/55 Rs. 107/7
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/7.
Tone of Market.— Quiet but steady.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	72 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	63 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	13 6 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starlh, Continental	12 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 8 0
Magnesium Chloride German	3 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	34 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 6 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

F B H.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 14/7 1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/13 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment October Sh. 14/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 10/ per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.
Tone:—Easier.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed ,, 3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up ,, 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS ,, 1,15,36,676
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Nadkarni Cup Football: K. G. O. Sappers and Miners vs. Young Footballers, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Nadkarni Cup Football: First semi-final, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Scouts Jamboree, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.
Nadkarni Cup Football: Second semi-final, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
The next sitting of the Maithil Conference will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at Madhubani (Dt. Darbhanga) under the Presidency of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga.

"GOD AND MAN."

Under the auspices of the Prarthana Samaj Dr. J. W. Graham, of Manchester will deliver a public lecture on "God and Man", in the Hall of the Prarthana Samaj to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Wasudeo G. Bhandarkar will preside.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of September was 6,722 out of which 778 were males, 3,165 were females and 2,779 were children.

THE G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar has been elected the Chairman of the Committee of the Gowd Sarswat Brahman Foreign Education Society in place of the late Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

GADAKARI MEDAL.

Essays (in Marathi) are invited by the above Union on Gadakari's poetry on or before 30th Oct. 1927. The medal will be given to the best essay on the Gadakari-Day. The competitor must be a student in some college (in Bombay city), and must not be a member of the Deccan Students' Union.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, Australia per s.s "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 75. Total mortality this day last year was 109.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive Bombay on Thursday night the 13th instant and passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier at 8 a.m. on Friday the 14th idem.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 9th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 6th November.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macphee" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Stuart" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Maciver" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th instant.

ALLEGED STONING TO DEATH

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Sitaram Bhiva Parab (34), who was stoned by Janabai at De Lisle Road on the 30th ultimo and succumbed to his injury on Monday last.

Kashibai, an eye-witness, said the suspect pushed the deceased and when he fell down, the suspect picked up a cemented brick and aimed it at his chest. The deceased cried, "I am killed. I am killed", but the suspect again picked up a brick and hit the deceased with renewed vigour on the head. The suspect while leaving the deceased exclaimed, "I wish I had finished him right away."

The deceased subsequently developed tetanus and died in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The cause of the squabble is not known.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to grievous hurt caused by a brick and a stone hit by the suspect, Janabai.

The Government of India have decided to extend Sir Clement Hindley's tenure of office as Chief Commissioner of Railways by two years from 1st November next.—A.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a Garden Party at the Council Hall Poona given by the Hon. Mr. A.M.K. Dehlavi on Sunday.

HOME-COMING ORDER FROM CHINA.

1650 "A" ARMY RESERVES AFFECTED

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Sixteen hundred and fifty of the "A" Army Reserves are affected by the home coming order from China. Most of them were employed in civil occupations and many are married. Their conduct in China has created a most favourable impression and many employers have agreed to reinstate their former employees. The Secretary of War expresses the hope that all will do so.—Reuter's Special.

MANAGER OF SHAW WALLACE AND CO.

EUROPEAN INITIATED INTO HINDUISM.

ALLAHBAD, Oct. 11

A Cawnpore message says that Mr. Sprott (European), Manager of Shaw Wallace and Co., Cawnpore Branch, was initiated into Hinduism by the local Sanatanists on the Daserah Day. Mr. Sprott has taken the Hindu name of Sripet Vishnupant and has changed his dress as well.—A. P.

TO VINDICATE PRINCIPLE.

SIR. H. S. GOUR CONTESTS SUIT

NAGPUR, Oct. 11.

In connection with the suit brought by the Manager of "Hitawada" Press against Sir Hari Singh Gour and decreed against the defendant, the latter has filed an application for review of the decision alleging that the case was disposed of on a date fixed only for compromise, that there was no order of the Court for its final disposal and that the disposal of the case in the circumstances has prejudiced him. He adds that though the sum involved is trifling, he decided to contest the suit to vindicate a principle.

The court has set down the application for hearing on the 27th inst.—A. P.

EXECUTIONS STAYED

KAKORI PRISONERS' APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 11.

The date of the executions of the four Kakori prisoners, which had been fixed for October 11, has now been further postponed, on the Government being informed at the eleventh hour that appeals will be filed in the Privy Council.—Free Press.

CONSTRUCTIONAL AND BRIDGE SHOPS

A SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The septuagenarian Sir Arthur, Dorman, will shortly leave for India in connection with his firm's scheme to establish constructional and bridge shops there.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Ottawa.—The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon are officially visiting the United States. They will reach Washington on the 6th December and stay in the Canadian Legation. The visit is a unique one in that it is the first time that His Majesty's representative in Canada will visit the Dominion Minister at Washington.—Reuter.

Perth (Westralia).—Colonel Amery has arrived here from South Africa. In the course of a statement Col. Amery says that the object of his visit is to discuss the questions of migration and improvement of marketing conditions for Australian produce in Great Britain.—Reuter.

Brussels.—Princess Astrid has given birth to a daughter which will be named Josephine Charlotte.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Bessborough was scratched from Cesarewitch at 11-58 to-day.—Reuter's Special.

SCHOOL-BOY JAMMED.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR SCHOOL

Wandby Road, opposite the Bharda New High School was the scene of a serious motor car crash on Tuesday afternoon when a motor car No. 4171 driven by Mr. Imam Jalal, along Wandby Road dashed along the well of Harkishen Lal Building while tlying to save two boys who were running across the road. One of the boys, it appears, got on the opposite foot-path but was jammed between the car and the wall on account of the motor car dashing with great force against the wall.

The boy's condition is serious in the G. T. Hospital where he was removed. The car was occupied by Dr. Gulamali of the Eye Hospital. There was a commotion among the School boys who ran to the rescue of the injured boy. They helped to push the car from the foot-path and take the boy to the Hospital.

The car-driver it appears, will be placed before a Magistrate shortly.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AND CONTRACTORS

ALLEGATIONS OF SECRET COMMISSION.

MR. TRIVEDI'S DISCLOSURES.

At the resumed hearing of the Harvey-Nariman case, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, ex-M.L.C., the second defence witness, was further examined by Mr. Nariman. Swami Satyadev and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta and B. F. Bharucha were among the spectators who were watching the proceedings.

MR. TRIVEDI'S DISCLOSURES.

Witness said that he would not disclose the conversation which took place between himself, Mr. Nariman and Maneckchand Jivraj shortly after Maneckchand Jivraj's account books were seized by a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Nariman, unless compelled to make the disclosures by the party.

The Magistrate: Then I compel you to disclose the conversation.

Witness said that at that meeting Maneckchand told him that if the facts about the commission paid to the B. D. D. were disclosed, the position of Maneckchand would be prejudicial since his firm were contractors to Government and Railways.

Ultimately Maneckchand agreed that if Mr. Nariman secured protection of the Court he would disclose before the Court the name of the person to whom he paid a commission of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Nariman assured him that he would secure the protection of the Court to Maneckchand.

"COMMISSION TO EXECUTIVE ENGINEER."

Subsequently witness' brother disclosed that the commission was paid to the Executive Engineer of the B. D. D. Stores, one Mr. Colwell.

What did Maneckchand say to this?—He said that he would consult his legal adviser about the disclosure.

How many days after the search-warrant was issued against Maneckchand did this conversation take place?—About three or four days after.

"DISCLOSURE WOULD NOT HELP NARIMAN."

Witness further deposed that Maneckchand came and saw him some time later and told him that his legal adviser had said the disclosure would not help the case of Mr. Nariman, but on the other hand, would prejudice the position of Maneckchand's firm. (Laughter.)

So according to his legal adviser the disclosure would not help my case?—Yes.

Mr. Velinker: Excellent advice I should say.

Mr. Nariman: Indeed! but what did you advise him?—I asked him to speak out the true facts in the Court.

Mr. Nariman: That is excellent advice. I wish all lawyers would give such advice.

"NO REPLY TO OFFER."

Witness continuing said that his own firm offered to buy surplus bars of all sizes except 7/8in. bars at Rs. 110/120 per ton.

Did you get any reply to the offer?—No.

At this stage Mr. Nariman closed the examination of Mr. Trivedi.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker witness said that he did not now belong to Mr. Nariman's party.

Mr. Nariman: We are now getting into politics.

Mr. Velinker: Did you in 1921 belong to Mr. Nariman's party?—Which party do you mean? I was then a member of the Swaraj Party.

WHY HE TOOK INTEREST IN B. D. D.?

Why did you take interest in the dealings of the B. D. D.?—Because I represented the suburbs where the B. D. D. had activities.

Did you know Mr. Harvey?—I had heard his name.

Did you hear any rumours about Mr. Harvey personally?—No.

Against any other officer personally?—Not personally.

Witness knew Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. Gilbert Lodge and others.

From 1921 onward you have been a critic of the B. D. D.?—Yes.

A CONSTRUCTIVE CRITIC.

May I take it that you were a prejudiced critic?—No. I have been a constructive critic.

In consequence of the information which you received you were a biassed critic?—My opinion was based on facts and figures.

I put it to you that your opinion was unfavourable to the Department?—Yes, it was.

"ONLY 2 OUT OF 15."

Proceeding, witness said that he knew the leading merchants in the Iron Jetha. When Mr. Velinker showed a list of about 15 iron merchants witness said only about two or three of them were members of the Jetha. Shown the question put by him in the Council witness said that he wanted information about M. S. bars ordered for project No. 1.

Now that question refers to one year only?—No. It refers to the whole period since the project was started.

Witness said that he first received information about the order of M. S. bars from a Punjabi gentleman who did not give him his name and witness made personal enquiries in the matter.

On that information you put questions in the Council?—Yes.

Witness was asked to give the names of the persons from the B. D. D. who gave him information and he wrote one name on a piece of paper which was shown to the Court.

This is the gentleman who left the B. D. D. and joined the Municipality?—Yes.

Mr. Nariman got him the job in the Municipality?—I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: I am not the Municipal Commissioner. (Laughter.)

Mr. Velinker: But you are a great man.

Asked if he could produce any letters which witness said he had written to the Director of the B. D. D. witness said the letters had been destroyed.

Witness did not know Mr. Mehta.

CHAWL CONTRACTS COMPLAINT.

Mr. Velinker: Which Indian contractor complained to you about chawl contracts?—A certain contractor saw me with a note from Sir Pheroze Sethna.

What was his name?—I think it was Gaya and Co. A Mahomedan gentleman of the firm visited me.

What was his complaint?—His complaint was that Indian contractors were not given contract although their rates were cheaper.

In your Evidence-in-Chief you said: "If I received a complaint from anybody I used to put questions in the Council and wrote to the Director" With regard to Gaya's complaint did you write to the Director?—I wrote and received a reply from the Director, but I don't find it now.

ALLEGED FAVOURITISM AND CORRUPTION.

You heard allegations of favouritism and corruption in the B. D. D.?—There was such a belief.

Is it your experience of public bodies that the lowest tenders were not generally accepted?—Yes—and it leaves a good margin for mismanaging things.

That's unfortunate?—Most unfortunate.

You will agree with me Mr. Trivedi, one must be careful before believing statements made by dissatisfied contractors?—Yes. My own opinion is the complaint should be investigated.

Did you make any investigation in regard to Gaya's tender?—I did not, because he had a note from Sir Pheroze Sethna.

You say there was a general belief that unless commissions were given to people in charge of giving contracts, contracts could not be obtained?—Yes.

What was their exact belief?—That it was useless to put any tenders to Government Departments and specially Development Department unless one was prepared for some underhand dealings.

Can you give me the names of some of such merchants who held the above belief?—Most merchants like Mulji Haridas, Adamji Lokmanji, Nazarali Mahomedalli, etc.

How did you come to know the existence of such a belief first?—In the course of my business I had to visit iron merchants and they told me.

Did you make any personal enquiry to find out whether there was any ground for such a belief?—No.

Does it not behove a public man to make thorough enquiries before he repeats such heresay?

Mr. Nariman: Is Mr. Velinker delivering a sermon as to what public men of the world should not do? (Laughter.)

Had you conveyed to the Director of the Development the existence of the belief that unless the palms of the officers were greased no contracts would be available?—I did not.

"NO CONTRACTS FOR LARGEST MERCHANT"

Continuing, witness said that Mulji Haridas complained to him that although he was the largest iron merchant he did not get contracts, but those who retailed iron from him got contracts.

Did you hear the names of more than one officer in connection with the belief held by merchants that there was corruption in the B. D. D.?—We heard that certain contractors had become very rich in a short time and hence the inference.

Further cross-examined, witness said that he did not know whether an order for 300 tons of M. S. bars was placed by the B. D. D. with Mulji Haridas or not. They might have placed an order. Mulji Haridas also complained that the Development Department had acquired land at a high rate and put up a brick kiln at Vasna at great expense.

Further hearing was adjourned to Saturday, 12 p.m.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION CRUSHED

CALLES BECOMES COMPLETE MASTER

PRESIDENT'S PROMISE OF AMNESTY TO REBELS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The revolution has been crushed leaving President Calles complete master and Obregon the only Presidential candidate.—Reuter.

PROMISE OF AMNESTYY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mexico City.—The Federal troops' casualties in a six-hour battle are declared to be 52 wounded. President Calles has promised an amnesty to the rebel officers and the men who will surrender.—Reuter.

A SIX-HOUR BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is estimated that one Federal and 150 revolutionaries were killed in a six-hour battle. Ten million pesos were spent by Government in suppressing the movement, but the property of rebels reverts to the State.—Reuter.

RIVERA-CHAMBERLAIN TALKS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that Primo de Rivera did not give any Press interview, verbal or written, on his conversations with Sir Austen Chamberlain, except a general statement to the Press at Palma.—Reuter.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH

CONDEMNED PRISONER'S MESSAGE TO BROTHER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11

Rajen Lahiri, one of the Kakori prisoners condemned to death, writing to his brother from Gonda Jail, says:

"To-day I was informed by the Superintendent that my mercy petition has been rejected by the Viceroy. According to jail rules, the execution has to be carried within the week. You need not be sorry for me as I am going to get a new body, leaving this old one."

Rajen, who was reading in the M.A. class at the Benares Hindu University, was arrested in 1925.—Free Press.

ANOTHER WOMAN CHANNEL SWIMMER

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Another English woman has swum the Channel. She is Miss Mona Maclennan who is a Harley Street Doctor. She landed at Folkestone at 8-50 this morning, having started from Cape Gris Nez at 7-40 last evening. The announcement of her success was the first intimation to the public that she was making an attempt.—Reuter's Special.

RELIEF TO SIND.

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DONATION.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 11.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has given Rs. 10,000 to Professor Malkani to be devoted to relief work in Sind. Professor Malkani left to-day for Sind with a batch of students from the National College who will work as volunteers. Mr. Amratlal Thakkar who has organised relief work in Kairn District is to proceed to Sind with another batch of volunteers on the 13th instant.—A. P.

HINDU STABBED TO DEATH.

ANOTHER LAHORE TRAGEDY.

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

Another Hindu named Manakchand, aged between forty and forty-five, was stabbed last night in the heart of the city and he immediately succumbed to the injuries. It appears that the deceased was proceeding home at quarter to ten when he was attacked. He tried to retrace his steps, but staggered and fell down. His loud shrieks attracted a crowd to the spot and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, M.L.C., on receipt of news, rushed up to the place and found the man dead. The Deputy Commissioner of Police and other police officers soon arrived and made investigations. On search a blood-stained knife was found close to the spot and some blood stains marked the ground. So far the assassin has not been apprehended.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAILANT FOUND?

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

It is understood the alleged assailant of Nanakchand who was stabbed to death last night near Rangmahal has been found by the police. Further investigation in proceeding.—A. P.

ACCUSED ADMITS ALLEGATION

ABDUL AZIZ'S REPLY TO COURT

SWAMI SATYANAND ASSAULT CASE

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

In answer to a question by the Court whether he stabbed Swami Satyanand at Mr. Rajpal's shop and other two Hindus near by the accused said he did.

Asked why he did so he said he heard the Swami and another person at Mr. Rajpal's shop making ill remarks against his religion. He told them to cease speaking whereupon there was an altercation in the course of which the Swami struck him with a stick. Then eight or nine persons came and caught hold of him.

Finding himself hemmed in and fearing lest he should be murdered he took out his knife in one hand and razor in the other and went on flourishing them and whoever came near him got themselves cut by them. The knife and the razor in the Court were his. The former had a cloth wrapped round it to make it easier to open. He came to Lahore one month ago.

The District Magistrate framed charge in each of the three cases under Section I. P. C. (attempt to murder). The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

HEARING COMMENCES

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

Mr. Ogilvie, the District Magistrate, to-day commenced the trial of Abdul Aziz, the alleged assailant of Swami Satyanand, and two Hindus.

Mr. Nanakchand, ex-editor of "Pratap" Kidarnath, a servant of Mr. Rajpal, Mr. Parmanand, a neighbour shopkeeper, Mr. Barkatullah, a signboard painter, Mr. Bhagwana, a constable, Mr. Chandhri Mulchand and Mr. Shaikh Jan Mahomed, a sub-inspector, were examined to-day.

The last witness to-day was Mr. Mahlsingh who produced a plan of the spot.—A. P.

STOCK-HOLDERS' SCHEME

DICTATION FROM INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is reliably understood that the India Office has refused to be hustled into acceptance of the stockholders' scheme proposed by the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett. In the opinion of the India Office, the inclusion in the stockholders' scheme of the members of the central legislatures as ex-officio members of the provincial board of trustees constituted a definite violation of the understanding on which consent was given to a State Bank with an elected Indian majority on the Indian electorate. India Office is prepared to allow the Reserve Bank Bill to be proceeded with on the basis of a State Bank and an elected Indian majority, but no concession can be made in regard to the association of legislators in the election of directors in any form. The India Office is reported to have told the Government of India to place before the legislature the limits beyond which they are unable to go and to leave it to the legislators to accept or reject the Reserve Bank with the stockholders' scheme.—Free Press.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Education Member, before going to Delhi for winter stay is undertaking a short tour to South India, where he will particularly visit the Emigration depots.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 11
Previous Closing Rate	20.62
To-day's Opening Rate	20.50
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	20.68
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 11
Previous Closing Rate	11.16
To-day's Opening Rate	11.02
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	11.02
Difference	—.14

Broach Expectation 408 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 11
Silver Ready	25 11 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 11 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill up six vacancies as Apprentices. Those who desire to work as apprentices to learn free of all charges business for a period of three years are requested to communicate to the undersigned stating their qualifications. The applicants must not be over the age of 22 years. The applicants must also furnish copies of testimonials and letters of recommendation from at least two persons. The applicants must be Graduates of the Bombay University as far as possible. Those with knowledge of Shorthand, Typewriting and Accounts will be preferred. The applications must reach on or before the 15th of October. No applications will be accepted subsequent to the 15th. Only six boys will be selected out of the number of applications received.

Apply to RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA, Director, Indian Commercial Intelligence Business Organising and Industrial Development Bureau, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
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RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
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List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1927.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE.

The address of Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, to the Dussehah Session of the Representative Assembly, reviewing the administration of the State, during the last year, shows that the State continues to maintain its reputation as the most progressive State in India. The State has shed almost every vestige of mediævalism and is now essentially a modern State. While it has yet to make considerable progress in constitutional government, it cannot be denied that in efficient and beneficent administration the State is hard to beat. Its solicitude for the education of the young, the first condition of every kind of progress, is a fair token of its beneficence. Its expenditure on education which was only 7 lakhs in 1902 is now 41 lakhs, that is, about 15 per cent. of the total expenditure, a percentage which compares well with that of any other State or of our own Presidency, where it is about 12. Mr. Mirza now makes the welcome announcement that the State has just opened four Intermediate Colleges for men and two more for women. The same spirit of progress is conspicuous in the development of the natural resources of the State.

We have on several occasions before commented on Mysore's past achievements, like the Bhadravati Iron Works and the Krishnarajasagara. We shall now refer only to fresh undertakings, particularly those in connection with irrigation, which is especially fostered by the State in view of its vital importance to agriculture. The present irrigable area under tanks, river channels and wells is about 10 lakhs, but the Dewan is not satisfied with this progress. He thinks that, while fairly full use has been made of small streams, the bigger rivers in the Cauvery and Bhadra valleys have not so far been sufficiently utilised. Fresh schemes, therefore, have been sanctioned or are about to be sanctioned, which will in all bring under irrigation an area of 150,000 acres in the next five to seven years at a cost of about 250 lakhs, not to speak of other projects which are under preparation and which are expected to irrigate about 3 lakhs of acres. Equally interesting is another scheme recently sanctioned by the State under which ryots will be supplied small electrically driven pumps on the hire purchase system for pumping water from wells. And in order to encourage the use of electric power in local industries a further reduction of rates has been ordered. In short the State's development of industries is getting into full swing, the people respond to the encouragement with enthusiasm and enterprise and the old inertia is fast disappearing giving place to something of that American spirit of "hustle" which Sir M. Visvesvaraya has been incessantly preaching to the Mysoreans.

With the ever-growing calls upon its Exchequer the State has for several years past experienced considerable difficulty in making both the ends of the Budget meet. It was, therefore, with some relief that the Dewan referred to the recent reduction of the subsidy to the Suzerain Power. The reduction raises some important questions. When the British Government restored Mysore to the grandfather of the present Maharaja, the subsidy stipulated for was Rs. 24 1-2 lakhs. In 1881 some treaty obligations were commuted for a further payment of Rs. 10 1-2 lakhs. But the old subsidy was fixed at a time of military exigencies which have happily been a thing of the past. His Excellency the Viceroy himself said in his reply to the speech of the Maharaja during the former's visit to Mysore that "the dangers against which protection was required were then hammering at your doors" and that "as a result of the protection extended those perils have disappeared." If so, the whole subsidy could well have been remitted. The obligation of a subsidy is not common to all Indian States. Mysore is one of the few States that are subjected to this imposition. But the Viceroy did not agree that now "the need of the protecting hand was less great than it had ever been or that the dangers, if more remote, were any less real than in the early years of the 19th century." We shall not discuss here the accuracy of this latter statement of the Viceroy. The reduction of the subsidy by 10 1-2 lakhs is a handsome beginning and the fiftieth anniversary of the Rendition of Mysore is not far off. But it is interesting to know why, when the old dangers were not any less real now, the Viceroy announced a partial reduction of the subsidy. He made it fairly clear in the speech referred to above that the reduction was a "practical recognition" of what the Maharaja "has personally done to set an example of the fashion in which the government of a great State should be conducted." It was also a recognition of the fact that "Mysore has perhaps a longer tradition of progressive government than any other State in India." This practical recognition of progressive government should be an encouragement to Mysore and a hint to the less progressive States. We have no doubt, but that the Mysore Durbar will also have a high regard for the approbation and the goodwill of the people of the State, without whose responsible association in every sphere of Government, Mysore would never have been able to rank as a leading progressive State. We would repeat the hope we have often expressed before that in the great movement in this country for Responsible Government, Mysore will lead rather than be led by British India.

A HUGE JOKE.

The "Manchester Guardian", which ordinarily is not very fond of a joke, pays a huge compliment to the "reality of Indianisation in India." It advises all those "who are still doubtful of the reality" to behold the phenomenon that not less than three of the six members of the Cinema Committee are Indians. The Chairman, too, is Indian! It is enough. The "Manchester Guardian" is convinced about the reality and has straight gone to advise the world about it. But Indians will not be deceived, whoever may be, by the compliment and its accompanying enthusiasm. The sort of Indianisation that is to be found in the Committee in question is nothing new nor, in the circumstances, unnatural. The process of Indianisation has hardly gone far enough, because the Committee is not, as it should be, dominantly Indian in composition. Every Indian who can read newspapers knows why Government have appointed the Committee and why the "Guardian" singles out this Committee for its demonstration on Indianisation. The number of Indians is only to keep up the pretence that something is about to be done to help the Indian film industry and to preserve Indian morals. We shall not, however, prejudge the work of the Committee. We shall wait and see. But it is only the doubly interested champion of British films that will be taken in by the Indianisation in the Cinema Committee.

ONE MORE STEP.

It is good news, indeed, that the Central Sikh League under the presidency of Sardar Kharak Singh has passed a resolution holding that communal representation is a great obstacle to the progress of the country and the achievement of Swaraj. The League is also understood to have appealed to the Government, Congress and other organisations to denounce this principle. We cannot vouch for Government's wishes, but the Congress and several other organisations are thoroughly convinced from bitter experience that the principle is a rotten principle and highly infectious. It is good to learn that the Sikhs, too, are now disillusioned and seek to get rid of the infection. Many Muslims also are disgusted with communal representation, but it is not quite so easy for them to proclaim that feeling. To do so is supposed to be a betrayal of Muslim interests. The worst of it is that the question of representation is mixed up with others and it is difficult to disentangle it from the rest and deal with it separately. We are, however, moving towards a solution, be it never so slowly and the Sikhs' resolution has taken us one good step forward since the Delhi proposals. And these proposals are still silently working as a leaven.

WHERE DOES INDIA COME IN?

The Calcutta message regarding the success of the experimental flight over Dum Dum with a light aeroplane and the decision to float a Company in Calcutta to inaugurate passenger services in India should make Indian capitalists alive to the need of developing the new industry themselves unless they are content to find this latest and most convenient means of transit entirely in foreign hands like the Indian railways. India wants her own sons to be trained as efficient air pilots and mechanics. She wishes to have the new method of travel to become a genuine Swadeshi affair. If her capitalists neglect the opportunity now, she will have to wait indefinitely before her own children obtain a chance of finding a new profession opened to them. There may develop in the fullness of time State Air Services in this country just as there are State railways but they will remain, like the State railways, concerns in which "Indianisation" is viewed with hostility by those exploiting them.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION IN IRELAND.

LESSON FOR INDIA.

In view of the discussion that is occasionally taking place on the question of an All-India Council of Medical Education and Registration, the following from the "Students' Number" of the "Lancet," dated August 27, will be found interesting:

"Within the past few months the problem of medical registration in the Irish Free States, which had given rise to some anxiety during the past two years, has been satisfactorily settled. By agreement between the Governments of Great Britain, of the Irish Free State, and of Northern Ireland—since confirmed by the legislature at Westminster and Dublin the powers and duties of the General Council of Medical Registration and Education are to continue as heretofore in respect of qualifying bodies in the Irish Free State, and of medical practitioners qualified in the Irish Free State. Side by side with this a Medical Council is to be set up in the Irish Free State with the duty of establishing and controlling a Register for the Irish Free State. All practitioners whose names are on the General Register at the moment, whose address therein is given as being in the Irish Free State, will in the first instance be entered on the Irish Free State Register; practitioners whose names are on the General Register, but who are resident outside the Irish Free State, will also be registered if they apply within one month before the establishment of the Register. After the establishment of the Register practitioners whose names are on the General Register, and persons who pass a qualifying examination in the Irish Free State, will be registered on payment of the prescribed fee. The Irish Free State Medical Council will have, over those whose names are on the Irish Free State Register, the same disciplinary powers as are possessed by the General Council over those whose names are on the General Register. To possess the privileges of a qualified practitioner in the Irish Free State it will be necessary to be registered in the Irish Free State Register.

The net result of the change in the law as regards the practitioner qualifying in the Irish Free State in the future is that: (1) If he intends to practise only in the Irish Free State he need register only in the

(Continued On Page 8).

MOTHER INDIA.

CALUMNY ABOUT INDIAN PRINCES.

(By LALA LAJPAT RAI).

VI*

The burden of my last article was the utter baselessness of Miss Mayo's claim that she had no political or religious motive behind her book. Besides the evidence quoted by me in that article, I observe that Chapters 23, 24 and 25 are nothing, if not political. Chapter XVIII is headed "Princes of India." The concluding part of this chapter gives the gist of her argument. Says she:—"In a word, they (i.e. the Princes) are a company of high-spirited, militant aristocrats strongly interested that the British Crown shall remain suzerain in India, but absolutely refusing to carry their complaisance so far as to admit the Indian politician of the Reforms Government as an agent to their courts."

"Their supreme contempt of that class is not unmingled with distinct irritation that the Power to which they acknowledge fealty stoops to parley with what seems to them an impudent and ridiculous 'canaille.'

"'Our treaties are with the Crown of England,' one of them said to me, with incisive calm. The Princes of India made no treaty with a Government that included Bengali 'babus.' We shall never deal with this new lot of Jacks-in-office!"

A CONCOCTED STORY.

The last sentences speak for themselves and that is Miss Mayo's repayment of all the courtesy and hospitality she received at the hands of the educated Indians. In juxtaposition to the last sentence which she has put in the mouth of an Indian prince, observe the following mischievous story she has concocted. I say 'concocted,' because in the absence of any names to give me a clue for verification, and from enquiries from all the possible people who could have arranged such a party or who could have have attended it, I learn that Mr. K. C. Roy of the Associated Press arranged a lunch to which a number of Indian gentlemen were invited. The only other Bengali present was Mr. Sen Mr. K. C. Roy's assistant. Mr. K. C. Roy has assured me that Miss Mayo's story of what transpired at the meeting (if she really refers to that party) is absolutely untrue. Now it is for Miss Mayo to give us the name of her host if this was not the party to which she refers.

"Then I recall a little party given in Delhi by an Indian friend in order that I might privately hear the opinions of certain Home Rule politicians. Most of the guests were, like my host, Bengali Hindus belonging to the Western-educated professional class. They had spoken at length on the coming expulsion of Britain from India and on the future in which they themselves would rule the land. 'And what,' I asked, 'is your plan for the princes?' 'We shall wipe them out!' exclaimed one with conviction and all the rest nodded assent."

A REFUTATION.

The following letter from Mrs. K. C. Roy, will, I am sure, be of interest to my readers. Besides, I have obtained a written statement from the majority of the Bengali Hindu members of the Assembly who were in Delhi in the winter of 1926, to the effect that they did not attend any such party and know nothing about it.

"Hotel Cecil,"
Simla.
September 7, 1927.

My dear Lalaji,

Many thanks for your enquiry. We gave a luncheon party to Miss Mayo at Maidens Hotel, Delhi, during her short stay in the Capital. She came to us with excellent introductions. At the lunch there were only two Bengalis, namely my husband and Mr. Sen. All the others were non-Bengalis. Eminent among our guests were Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party and Mr. S. Chetty. As I can recollect the discussion ran on Indian constitutional development, her defence, communal harmony, child-welfare and Art and culture in Delhi. I do not recollect whether the position of the Indian princes was discussed. At any rate, I know that there was no discussion as to their being "wiped out"!

Yours, sincerely,
DOROTHY ROY."

Miss Mayo's repayment of the courtesy shown to her by Indian gentlemen is an index of her character. Her habit of using inverted commas is also extremely misleading.

Mr. Jinnah has no recollection of any such party. Mr. S. Chetty corroborates Mrs. Roy's statement that the expression quoted by Miss Mayo was not used by any one present in the meeting.

MONSTROUS ALLEGATIONS.

Chapter XXIV is headed "Firebrands to straw." In this chapter she gives the too familiar one-sided version of the disturbances during the Non-Co-operation days. She makes no attempt to notice or even to mention the reply given to these allegations by the Non-Co-operators. On page 294, she places Chauri-Chaura before Moplah Revolt and says "less than six months before the Moplah affair began, occurred the Chauri-Chaura incident in the United Provinces, far away from Malabar! This statement is untrue. On page 295 she says:—"In the Punjab during the disorders of 1919, anti-Government workers launched a special propaganda for the violation of foreign women" The sole evidence in support of this monstrous allegation is the copy of a placard which was emphatically repudiated by the leaders of the Punjab as soon as it was brought to their notice. It was said to be the work of an "agent provocateur." Mr. Gandhi also commented on it in his report. Miss Mayo takes no notice of these repudiations.

Take another story (pp. 273.274).—"In the same line, a well-informed New York journalist, in the winter of 1926-27, asked certain Indians who had been publicly talking in the city: 'Why do you make such egregiously false allegations about conditions in India,' 'Because,' said one of them, speaking for the rest, 'You Americans know nothing of India. And you missionaries, when they come back for more money, tell too much truth, and hurt our pride. So we have to tell lies, to balance up.' Neither the name of the New York journalist is given nor of the man to whom that absurd statement is ascribed.

Let us take another story (pp. 305,306). More usual is the spirit illustrated in another incident, which occurred in February, 1926. An old Mahomedan assistant engineer who had long served in the Irrigation Department under a British superior, suddenly found himself taking orders from a Hindu. This youngman, just out of college and full of new ideas, set himself to worry his senior, baiting and pin-pricking till his victim could bear no more. So, accompanied by his son, the old Muslim sought out a major British official, asking for counsel. 'Sahib, can't you help my father? Surely it is a shame, after all his years of service, to treat him so!' exclaimed the son, at the end of his story. But the Briton could not resist his opportunity. 'Mahmoud,' said he, 'you have always wanted 'Swaraj.' You see, in this what 'Swaraj' does to you. How do you feel about it?' 'Aha!' replied the youngster, 'But I' have got a Deputy Collectorship now. I take office shortly, and when I do, God help the Hindus I get my hands on!'

No names are given. Miss Mayo does not give the source of her information. It could not be the major British official nor the Muslim Deputy Collector. Can any one in his senses believe that an educated Mahomedan already appointed a Deputy Collector, could have made such a statement to a British official, thereby running the risk of having his remark reported to his superiors and imperilling his appointment and his future prospects? or are we to suppose that high British officials encourage this kind of outbursts on the part of subordinate Indian staff? Miss Mayo exposes her utter ignorance of the history of Indian when she talks of the N. W. Frontier Province and the Pathans in relation to the Hindus. Says Miss Mayo —"I talked with many leading men of that province. All seemed of one mind in the matter. Here, therefore, are the exact words of a single representative—a mountain-bred man of Persian ancestry some generations back—big, lean, hawk-nosed, hawk-eyed, leader of many, sententious until his subject snatched the bridle from his tongue: 'The whole province is satisfied now and desires no change. As for those little folk of the south, we have never called them men. There is far more difference between us and them than between us and the British. If the British withdraw, immediate hell will follow, in the first days of which the Bengali and all his tribe will be removed from the earth. I can account for a few, myself, with much pleasure. Co-operation between the British and us is our one course. They have given us roads, telephones, good water where no water was before, peace, justice, a revenue from trade made possible only by their protection, safety for our families, care for our sick and schools for our children. None of these things did we have till they came. I ask you, is it likely we shall throw them all away because a coward and a sneak and our own inherited enemy calls for "boycott," and non-co-operation"? Nothing was ever gained and much lost by that stupid "non-co-operation." India is a big country and needs all our united strength can do for it. Muslims and British and even Hindus. But without the British no Hindus will remain in India except such as we keep for slaves.'"

DELIBERATE MISREPRESENTATION.

One may enqure in what language did Miss Mayo talk with "the leading men of that province"—in her Yankee English or in Pushtu or Hindusthani. There is no authority for this statement except Miss Mayo's word which counts for very little. Does Miss Mayo know (how could she know, being an absolute ignoramous in Indian history) that even during the Muslim period of Indian history, Hindus ruled over Afghanistan and all the tract now included in the N. W. Frontier Province; that not even a century ago, immediately before the British took possession of the Punjab, the Sikhs ruled over all that tract and spread terror in Afghanistan; that in spite of a 1,000 years of Muslim rule in India, the Hindus still form 3/4ths of the population of India; and that the vast bulk of the Princes of India are Hindus? The following four pages are devoted to extracts from the presidential address of Sir Abdur-Rahim delivered in December, 1925. Such is the stuff which Miss Mayo has collected in this book to regale her

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared 5th, 7th, 15th, 23rd and 26th September.

Notes of the Day.

So Unreasonable!

The "Saturday Review" trounces the Government of India severely, in mail week, for the course they adopted in regard to the Reserve Bank Bill. The measure, the Tory journal says, was drafted in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission. "But, after accepting these recommendations, the Government of India, as represented by Sir Basil Blackett," the "Saturday Review" remarks, "gave way to the quite unreasonable demands of certain Indian politicians" It laments that the weakness of the Finance Member "transformed" the State Bank the Indian politicians desire "from an economic into a political institution". But the India Office came to the rescue. It declined "to acquiesce in this vicious change". Sir Basil, the journal notes, has resigned and that the resignation has been refused but it warns the Government of India against "developing sulks about interference for India Office". It never pays, the Tory paper remarks, "to placate the left wing of Indian Nationalism". But Sir Basil Blackett may still "develop sulks"—with the Federal Reserve Board of New York a-calling. India will not be the loser.

Altruistic England.

No foreign power, Ibn Saud says to his officials and the Mecca notables who regard the treaty with England he has agreed to with considerable misgivings, can interfere with the internal affairs of the Arabs. History and certainly the recent history of Arabia is not on the side of Ibn Saud. Altruistic England has always seen to it that other people's affairs must be managed by her, whether they like it or not. If they do not, they are just children and they do not know what is good for them. If they do, why then—that is a guarantee for England to continue in her self-imposed task of "raising" other races higher in the scale of "civilisation," with a corresponding rise in the bank balances of English capitalists. Intrepid Englishmen and women are always ready to peregrinate the world for this divine mission. Gertrude Bell had marked out Arabia as her own territory. It is interesting to recall on the occasion of the signing of the Anglo-Arab Treaty how her bother-in-law, Sir Herbert Richmond, paid a sarcastic tribute in rhyme once to the lady's activities:

'From Trebizond to Tripolis
She rolls the Pashas flat
And tells them what to think of this
And what to think of that.'

Her Beloved Arabs.

Gertrude Bell's claim was that she loved the Arabs and 'knew' them. A number of English political wanderers, it appears, love the Arabs, T. E. Lawrence, Sir John Philby, Sir Gilbert Clayton, for example,—and it is greatly to England's profit. An old Arab chief appears to have had an inkling of this. In the "Letters of Gertrude Bell" published last month there occurs the following illuminating passage:—

"There was an old Arab chief who made a speech..... in which he ended by describing the powerful effect produced by a letter from me to him last autumn. "I summoned my sheikhs," he wound up (I feeling more and more of a person as he proceeded), "I read your letter and I said to them, 'Oh, Sheikh—This is a woman—what must the men be like."

Well, the Arabs will soon know.

National Medical College.

The annual report of the National Medical College, Bombay, for the year ending May 1927 shows that this College has made marked progress during the year. The College was started during the Non-co-operation days as an institution independent of Government control or recognition. But on financial and other grounds the College authorities found it necessary to seek in 1925 affiliation to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The temporary affiliation then granted has been made permanent in the year under report. An application for grant-in-aid to Government is now before the Education Minister and, it is hoped, will soon bear fruit. This is the only College in Bombay preparing students for the L. C. P. S. Examination and the results at the last three examinations show, on an average, 30 per cent. passes. Both Professors and students of the College continue to evince a good deal of public spirit, as is fairly evident from the fact that many Professors are doing honorary work and the students have strenuously worked for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. In appreciation of such work, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has converted a loan of Rs.19,500 to the College into a gift. This example is and needs to be emulated by the public and the Government, in view of the unavoidable financial needs of the College.

The Plight of Dheds.

A question in the Council elicited the fact that the Dheds in a locality of the village of Ghej in Surat district have but one well. That, too, is a private well and it "dries up in the middle of the fair season and water can then only be obtained from the Khareda river about one mile away." The Collector of Surat is understood to have brought the needs of these poor Dheds to the notice of the District Local Board. But it seems the Board has left the Dheds to shift for themselves as best they can. Is it not possible for Government to sink another well in the village and deduct, if necessary, the amount spent from the grant to the Board?

"WANTON WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR "LLOYD'S FOLLY."

CUT MOTION DISALLOWED.

MEAGRE PROVISION FOR GUJARAT.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

To-day the Council presented the spectacle of an annual meeting of a Limited Company, the financial condition of which is far from satisfactory. It was all a jumble of figures and items in which very few members seemed to take any lively interest. It was a day for demands for supplementary grants and by the time the House adjourned no less than twelve grants were disposed of. The yawnings of the members tied down to their seats, perhaps much against their pleasure, was an index to the sickening dulness of the debate.

The bungle of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme once again came in for a searching criticism at the hands of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji who clutched at the opportunity of giving a piece of advice to the General Member and the Government.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) made a demand for a grant of Rs. 6,45,000 in connection with the Back Bay Scheme. It appeared from the speech of the Hon. Member that he anticipated an unyielding opposition to the supplementary grant.

Mr Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji vigorously opposed several items of the grant and laid bare before the House the policy of reckless extravagance which the Government were pursuing in the teeth of public opposition. The re-conditioning of the dredger "Jinga" was in his opinion a wanton waste of public money.

Mr. Lalji Naranji who made a telling speech on the grant knew full well that to talk on the Back Bay affairs was to dash one's head against a stone wall. The Government were determined to get at their object and it was no use arguing with them. Yet Mr. Lalji Naranji argued, and argued in an able manner. There was no fun he said in wasting their energy in opposing the grant, as the money asked therein had already been spent. The speaker was at a loss to know why the Government were insisting on wet-filling when it had been found by experience that dry-filling was comparatively less expensive. Was it not a disgrace on the part of the financial experts, he asked, that they should prepare faulty estimates and again come before the House with demands for supplementary grants? Surely it was up to the House to refuse to make any grant for wet-filling so that the Government might revert to dry-filling. In spite of the opposition the grant was at last made.

The Revenue Member made a demand for a grant of Rs. 1,54,08,476 in connection with the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai was compelled to observe that the provision made by the Government was very meagre. He challenged the statement of the Government regarding the extent of damage caused to the various crops by the floods. Mr. G. I. Patel was surprised to find that the mighty Government of Bombay could not afford to pay more than a million out of the Famine Relief Fund, while more than seven lakhs of rupees were collected by way of private subscription. The speaker appealed to the Government to re-consider their attitude in the matter and at least give an assurance that they would not charge any interest on the loans that were being given to agriculturists.

The Council having reassembled this afternoon took up the demands for supplementary grants for consideration. Messrs. H. D. Bell, Secretary to Government Development Department and K. S. Framji the Director of the Development Department were duly sworn in as the nominated members of the Council. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was present in the House.

After interpellations Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah moved a demand for supplementary grant of Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of sera for the Civil Veterinary Department. The grant was made.

The Minister for Excise moved a demand for a grant of Rs. 31,166 for the Government Distillery at Nasik. The grant was made. The Revenue Member's demand for a grant of Rs. 48,970 for expenditure on Famine Relief Works in the Southern Division was carried. A grant of Rs. 1,15,000 was made for the expenditure on the repairs of roads and buildings in the affected area in Gujarat.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai drew the attention of the Minister for Local Self-Government to the necessity of reconstructing culverts which were damaged by the floods.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR BACK BAY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir moved a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 6,45,000 as additional funds required for the Back Bay Scheme. In his statement the General Member said that owing to several causes the expenditure during the year on works and repairs and maintenance of the Back Bay Scheme was likely to be in excess of the budget provision by Rs. 9,21,000. An amount of Rs. 4,51,000 would be required for reconditioning the dredger "Jinga". The work of dry filling of block number 8 would require Rs. 2,43,000 in excess of the original estimate. The dry-filling of block number 1 by trains was not completed and it would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,28,000. The amount voted by the Council for storm water drains was found to be insufficient and a sum of Rs. 34,000 would be required in excess of the budget provision for repairs and maintenance. A sum of Rs. 10,000 over and above the budget grant was required. Many miscellaneous petty works not foreseen when the budget estimates were framed had cropped up and an additional grant of Rs. 47,000 would be required to meet the expenditure on those works. The General Member appealed to the House to make the necessaary grant required.

AMENDMENT DISALLOWED.

Mr. Swaminarayan's amendment to reduce the supplementary grant for the Back Bay by one rupee was disallowed by the President on the grounds that the notice of the amendment was not given in time. The President further gave his opinion that a token cut motion of that kind would amount to a vote of censure.

THE "JINGA" RIDDLE.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji trenchantly criticised the policy of the Government to rush headlong with the heavy expenditure on the Back Bay Scheme. The reconditioning of the dredger "Jinga" was a riddle to him. When lakhs of rupees were expended on "George Lloyd" and "Colaba" the speaker could not understand why there should be any further waste on a third dredger. The item of unforeseen works was again a puzzle. Were the provisions in the budget made so carelessly as that? Mr. Lalji appealed to the House not to pass the demand for grant, until the General Member had given a satisfactory explanation as to the items of expenditure.

CAUSE OF FINANCIAL RUIN.

Mr. Lalji Naranji reiterated his conviction that the Development Department was the cause of the financial ruin of the Presidency. The grant before the House was a grant which raised very important questions. Government had decided to get at their objects against the wishes of people. The speaker admitted that the withdrawal of the Back Bay Scheme was now out of question, as the matters had gone too far to be reconsidered. The Government had already spent the money and there was no use of wasting their energy on defeating the demand for grant. Mr. Lalji Naranji then dwelt at some length on the comparative advantages of dry filling and wet-filling.

SHEER WASTE OF MONEY.

According to the figures worked up by the Government dry-filling cost a rupee and two annas per cubic yard, while the wet-filling cost half an anna more for the same volume. Despite the ad-

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MARKED STRENGTH OF STERLING

"HIGHEST SINCE END OF 1914

FEATURE OF EXCHANGE MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A marked strength of the sterling has been a recent feature of the exchange market, and the sterling, to-day, reached four dollars 87 and 3/32 cents to the pound, the highest since the end of 1914.—Reuter's Special.

ESUF ALI MURDER SEQUEL

EXTRADITION WARRANTS AGAINST GALIB AND HOSSAIN

MADRAS, October 10.

Extradition warrants against Galib and Hossain, arrested in Hyderabad, (Deccan) for the murder of Esuf Ali, hardware merchant of the city were granted to-day by the third presidency magistrate after preliminary enquiry.—Free Press.

INDIANS DISGUSTED

"LEADERS GRINDING THEIR POLITICAL AXE

COMMUNIST CONFERENCE CONDEMN IMPERIALISM

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Describing his recent Indian visit at the Communist Party Conference, Mr. Saklatvala said that he found positive disgust for the British Labour Party arising out of the conduct of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Oliver during their short Imperialist rule of India. There were universal grumblings and murmurings against their leaders who still wanted to "grind their political axe". The Conference passed a resolution condemning Imperialism.—Reuter.

CONTINUOUS EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA

EX-GOVERNMENT OFFICERS FLEE FOR DEAR LIFE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Warsaw.—According to information from Soviet sources, continuous executions of the former high Government officials and Imperial army officers occur daily in Russia. Many executions are stated to have occurr-occurred lately at Jenisejsk, Ufa, Kazar, Minsk and Biew. Consequently, many ex-officers and ex-officials are trying to the country or hide in villages. Many attempts to cross the Polish and Latvian frontiers have been mostly unsuccessful owing to the closest watch.—Reuter.

FROM HOLLAND TO BATAVIA IN 10 DAYS

LT. KOPPEN'S SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Batavia.—Lt. Koppen has landed.—Reuter.

Amsterdam:—Newspapers are giving great prominence to the success of Lt. Koppen in flying to Batavia from Holland within ten days. Handelsblad emphasises the possibility of reducing the duration of flight to a week with the co-operation of the British and relays of machines and pilots.—Reuter.

KHARAGPUR WORKSHOPS

TO BE RE-OPENED TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The Associated Press understands that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workshops at Kharagpur which were closed by the authorities on September 12 will be re-opened on October 12.—A. P.

FALL IN STOCK MARKET

SELLING PRESSURE THE CAUSE

PRICES IN NEW YORK MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

New York.—Bullish interests in the Stock market have received a severe setback owing to the selling pressure directed against some of the leading industrials and railway securities. Prices have been sent tumbling.

The United States Steel Corporation dropped below 144 compared with 160 less than a month ago. Many other recent leaders are marked down three to six points. Cotton broke about three and a half dollars to a bale. The fall is accompanied by heavy liquidation by recent buyers owing to unexpected weakness of Liverpool report and favourable weather in cotton belt.—Reuter's Special.

MEXICAN "REBELS" ROUTED.

LEADERS GOMEZ AND ALMEDA BEING PURSUED.

LONDON, Oct. 11

Mexico City.—The Federal headquarters announce that rebels were decisively routed in a six-hour battle on Sunday near Ayahualulco in the State of Vera Cruz. Rebel leaders Gomez and Almeda escaped, but are being pursued by the Federal troops.—Reuter.

CHESNEY CHALLENGE CUP.

E. I. RY. TEAM DISQUALIFIED

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

In Chesney Challenge Cup football tournament, the East Indian Railway (Dhanbad) met the 1st Worcestershire Regiment (A Coy.) here. When the score stood at two to one in favour of the Railway team, the latter as protest against the referee's decision walked off the field. They are consequently disqualified for the tournament.

The "D" Company of Worcestershire Regiment beat Gorakpur team by five goals to nil and will meet Dinapore E. I. R. to-day in the semi-finals.—A. P.

BITTEN BY SNAKE.

DOMICILED DETENU SUFFERING

NOAKHALI, Oct. 11

The detenu, Monoranjan Gupta, domiciled at Harispur in the Sandwip Island, was bitten by a snake on the evening of the 2nd instant. The neighbouring people rendered him first aid.

Though out of danger the detenu is now suffering from the effects of poisoning.—Free Press.

POISON SPREADS THROUGHOUT WORLD.

MISS. MAYO'S ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

MR. ANDREWS TO REPLY IN FOREIGN PAPERS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the Associated Press concerning his speech at Berhampore dealing with Miss Mayo's book, "Mother India" stated that he had hesitated whether further press references contradicting the palpable misstatements might not merely help to give the book the very publicity for which it obviously catered. He had consulted Mahatma Gandhi who had at first himself experienced the same hesitation. Mahatmaji had convinced Mr. Andrews that the attack levelled in the book against Indian civilisation and Indian political advance must be answered in detail.

He was therefore carrying a copy of the book about with him wherever he went and was framing carefully his answer for the English American and South African papers. The fact that the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta had been obliged to refer to the book and condemn it even in South Africa showed clearly how far the poison had spread throughout the world. Mr. Andrews added that he had found that the same anti-Indian propaganda had reached Australia, and New Zealand. He dreaded to think what use might be made of Miss Mayo's book in Kenya by inflaming the existing race hatred.—A. P.

REACTIONARY PROPAGANDA FORCES

Mr. Andrews pointed out that the arrogance underlying the phrase "our Indians" and "their Indians" together with the levity with which the subject was handled seemed to reveal a race superiority complex. Though Miss Mayo professed to have come as a friend and to have given the faithful words of a friend she had never been humble enough to learn the very first element of friendship namely to treat men and women of nother race as equals. Mr. Andrews stated that he was quite prepared to accept Miss Mayo's own statement of the way in which she came to write the book but the fact that her book had been taken up widely throughout the world by the reactionary forces for propaganda purposes in order to keep India in subjection made it for the moment occupy the first line of attack against Indian political reform. This showed him the truth of Mahatma Gandhi's argument more than anything else and convinced him that all lovers of Indian freedom must unite their forces to repair the damage, which the book was creating. Two methods of defence against Miss Mayo's book were open the former was to sweep away in India itself those evils of untouchability, insanitation etc., which actually existed and the second was to answer in detail by a carefully documented and readable, statement Miss Mayo's own libels. A pronouncement such as Dr. M. I. Balfour's in Bombay concerning maternity in India was the type of argument that would carry conviction in other countries.—A. P.

EDUCATING LABOUR M. P'S.

CHEAPER EDITION OF "MOTHER INDIA"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

A special cable to the "Forward" says that a cheaper edition of "Mother India" is being distributed free to Labour members of the Parliament, some of whom, the message says, were apparently excluded from the first distribution.—A. P.

A fashionable military wedding took place at Nainital on Monday last, the contracting parties being Miss Helen Dunn, daughter of Col. Dunn, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, U.P., and Capt. F. M. Mosse, A.D.C., to Sir George Barrow, H. E. Sir William Marris proposed the health of the happy pair.—A. P.

"VEILED THREAT TO PRINCES"

REIMPOSITION OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CONDEMNED

STALEMATE ON MR. AMRATLAL SETH'S RESOLUTION.

RAJKOT, Oct. 11.

(From Our Special Representative.)

There was keen fight over some of the resolutions in the Subjects Committee of the special sessions of the Kathiawar Political Conference. The Saurashtra Party, which is known by the opposite party as "Government Party", was anxious for an enquiry about the violation of the Treaty of 1917 and the competition of the Bedi Port. But resolutions to that effect were rejected by the Committee.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth had given notice to move them in the open Conference. At one time there was so much uproar in the Committee that the President was obliged to give a warning that if the members would not keep silence he would have to go away. This warning proved effective. There were in all seven resolutions on the agenda paper of the Conference.

Of these seven, five were passed by the Subjects Committee, while two were from Mr. Amritlal Sheth and which were rejected by the Committee.

The Conference met this noon when, after national sangs, Mr. Manilal Kothari moved that—

"This Conference strongly condemns the Customs Cordon placed on the British Frontiers against the travelling public and the trade of Kathiawar without any justifying reasons, inasmuch as the great hardships to the travelling public, particularly women and children, and because it is detrimental to the general trade of the province."

Mr. Manilal Kothari in a long speech gave his bitter experience of the Customs Cordon of 1905/1917 and said that the Government, by reimposing this Customs Cordon, indirectly threatened the princes to yield to their wishes and give up their Sovereign Rights over their Ports. The resolution was declared carried.

Mr. Balvantrai Gopalji Mehta then moved that "this Conference strongly protests against the new arrangements proposed by the Government to Kathiawar States and which are against sovereign rights."

This resolution was also carried, Mr. Hari Shanker Pandya then moved that "This Conference is of the firm opinion that the Kathiawar States have full rights to develop their ports and there must be no obstruction for the simple reason of the British fiscal policy and commercial interests.

Mr. Pandya said they had natural rights to develop their ports. By the Customs Cordon they were being oppressed by the British Government.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in seconding the resolution said that the Customs Cordon is the reward of Kathiawad's help to the British Government during ...the war.

This resolution was carried.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji then moved moved that, "this Conference condemns the action of the Government in not publishing the report of the Abu Conference which was very important from the public point of view."

After passing of this resolution Mr. Amratlal Sheth moved that "this Conference is of the opinion that so long as it is not proved by an impartial inquiry that the Agreement of 1917 is violated, the rights given to the Maritime States should, under no circumstances, be deprived and the Chstoms Cordon having been imposed without such inquiry, this Conference condemns the actions of the Government."

This resolution was rejected by the Subjects Committee and was brought in the open Conference.

Mr. Harishanker Pandya vigorously opposed Mr. Amratlal Sheth's resolution and said when there was no allegation made by the Government regarding the violation of the 1917 Agreement there is no need to have any inquiry into the said agreement. The Government and the Indian States were the parties who would conduct the enquiry. The resolution insinuated what was not alleged by the Government and encroached upon the natural rights of the States. When new ports were developed other ports were likely to suffer. That did not mean a breach of the agreement and no enquiry however impartial, could be justified on that account. The resolution was vitiated and was full of poison. He, therefore, appealed to all to reject it.

Messrs. Ramji Maneckchand, Tulakchand Vakil, Dahyalal Jhaveri from Morbi and Kalidas Motichand supported the resolution, while Messrs. Dwarkadas Lalji, Dayashanker Bhagavanji, Kanaiyalal Kothari and Haptubhai, a Bohra merchant from Rajkot, opposed it.

There was an attempt on the part of some to obstruct old Dayashanker in his speech, but the President was impartial and kind enough to give him time fully to express his views. The President firmly checked the obstructionists.

After the discussion was over, Mr. Sheth asked for a division. There was much heat and excitement and reports of alleged fraud as regards voting and the legality of delegates' tickets were coming in great numbers to the President. The result of the poll was heard to be 209 in favour and 230 against the resolution.

At this stage a complaint was brought to the notice of the President that 175 tickets for delegates were sold to a Morbian without payment by one who was not authorised to sell tickets. Mr. Harishanker Pandya was much enraged at this. Mr. Amratlal Sheth requested the President to have an inquiry when frauds were said to have been committed on both sides. Much excitement prevailed all round and the President, after viewing the whole situation and considering the facts placed before him finally declared "When I see fraud on both sides, I refuse to give any decision." The audience was struck dumb at this decision. It was found on inquiry that so far as Mr. Sheth's resolution was concerned, the decision of the President meant a stalemate. The Conference was adjourned till Wednesday.

The President gave a garden party to the members of the Reception Committee and delegates this evening at his bungalow, where the Dewan of Rajkot and other citizens of the city were also invited.

LEAVE GOVERNING TO GOVT.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVT. RUINOUS.

DE RIVERA'S LATEST

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Madrid.—The National Assembly has been inaugurated without any incident 393 members include nine women. King Alfonso took the President's chair flanked by General Primo De Rivera on the right and Yanguas, President of the Assembly on the left. General Primo De Rivera in his speech, defined the duty of the Assembly which was to leave the task of governing to Government and confine itself to informing the Ministers of people's needs. He concluded by attacking the principle of every citizen having a parliamentary vote which system favoured the politicians' personal ambitions but was ruinous to the country.

King Alfonso declared the Assembly open after which the sitting was temporarily suspended to enable members to cheer the King as he departed.—Reuter.

"SACRIFICE"--THE NEW FILM PLAY.

A DISTINCT ACHIEVEMENT.

European film story has, it is said, gone under a cloud. It is already considered a story of the past. Russia is, however, the big exception. It is hailed as "a new planet" in the cinema skies. That is so, because Russia has the isolation, the material and the facilities impossible of attainment elsewhere. Russian films do not feature any stars. But they feature the story. And, the charneters must be genuine. It is not finance alone that has pushed Russia in the forefront. It is the people "who have the cut, the character and the tang that are the token of reality", it is the best artistic talent of the country competent and ready to utilise its rich possibilities, that have secured for Russia its new prestige in the movie world. India is similarly situated and similarly isolated. India has an amount of material, almost inexhaustible, awaiting the right manipulation. This lavish variety and amount of material has been, hitherto, hte greatest danger to its appropriate and effective dramatisation. Restraint or the capacity to reject remains practically unrecognised in this country as a cardinal principle of artistic production.

Mr. Naval Gandhi, responsible for the film-play "Sacrifice" adapted from the play of the name by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, has, fortunately, proved himself competent and determined to exercise that restraint. He has, as a producer, rejected as well as selected his material. The natural consequence has been that the film has left the average Indian films miles behind. Tagore's play is not an easy subject for screen interpretation. Jaising's sacrifice would have remained unconvincing if the element had not been suitably and skilfully worked up during the last dramatic episodes. Religious beliefs, faith, love, duty, the desire for parenthood and all the currents and cross currents of life centre round one incident—Aparna the beggar maid's goat sacrificed to Kali. Aparna has been well acted. One expected, however, clearer expression of determined tenacity, than was evident on the screen, on the part of one who rebelled against priestly authority. The childless queen and Raghupati the priest appeared to be the most satisfactory characters. The architectural setting has been arranged with care. The defects in the staging of the interior of the temple, in the costumes or in the furniture, are minor discords which may be overlooked. The impression, on the whole, is one of distinct achievement. Particularly admirable is the skilful employment of shadows, and also of what one may call soft-focussed effects. The subdued or rather the regulated light creates the pleasant effect removed from all suspicion of canvas skies and studio backgrounds. If Mr. Naval Gandhi could get a few more opportunities, if he could, patiently and dispassionately, explore the gestures and gait features and expression that constituted the rich variety and drama of life in India, if he could, finally, investigate as an artist the untold wealth in the setting, colour and design, the varied architecture, costume and ornament, the notion can still fotunately supply, he would win for India the name, prestige and artistic distinction Meyerhold has secured for Russia. Mr. Naval Gandhi's "Sacrifice" may be taken as an earnest of the promised future. He has already achieved something of the "Chracter and the tang that are the token of reality." The Orient Pictures Corporation, who have produced this film, has rendered a distinct service to the Indian film industry and all those interested in encouraging that industry should make it a point of seeing the film which will be shown at the Imperial Cinema on Saturday.

HCALLENGE TO INDIANS.

DEMAND FOR ELIMINATION OF RACIAL BAR

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR BILL.

DURBAN, Oct. 10.

A Bill consolidating the liquor laws the underlining principle of which is ensuring white labour in the Union has been introduced in the Parliament. The licensing boards have been empowered with the arbitrary rights of imposing conditions on licensee. No distiller, brewer or a hotelkeeper shall employ a native or Asiatic for work. Similarly the Bills enjoins that no Asiatic shall be employed for manufacturing, bottling or selling liquor. In fact the Bill says no Asiatic shall be employed in any capacity in licensed premises which sell or deal in liquor. The employers have been asked to dispense with Asiatic and native labour within twelve months.

Anyone employing less than four will have to pay £150 fees annually.

INDIANS' PROTEST.

At an Indian mass meeting held under the auspices of the Hotel Employees' Union, Mr. Chinaswamy Pillai presiding, a resolution was passed protesting against the introduction of the Bill which the meeting characterised was identical with the one previously introdueed and against which the Union had vehemently protested on the occasion.

Mr. Pillai said the principle underlying the Bill was class legislation aiming at the exclusion of Asiafics in trades where liquor was used and where a considerable number of Indians found employment as waiters, barmen, distillery employees and general assistants. The Indians thus thrown out of job would be faced with the alternative of either starving in the Union or repatriation to India.

Mr. Pillai concluded that the Bill was a challenge to Asia and particularly to Indians.

ELIMINATE RACIAL BAR.

After several other speakers spoke on the subject, the meeting adopted the resolution praying that the Government should amend the Bill to such effect that the racial bar would be eliminated from the new legislation.

The meeting resolved further to send a deputation to ministers to represent their feeling on the subject and another resolution appealed to the leaders, people and the Press in Asia to extend their moral support to Indians in the Union in their struggle for existence.

"The East African Chronicle", putting forward the Indian point of view, condemns the new Bill and characterises the Cape Town agreement as hollow, aiming at the reduction of Indians in the Union by economic strangling to which the Indian Government did not object and which would ultimately result in voluntary repatriation.—Free Press Special Cable.

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Vithal,
Jani Babu.

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Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD.

"WANTON WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY."

(Continued from page 7.)

vantages which dry-filling had over wet-filling the speaker was at a loss to know why the latter process was insisted upon by the Government. It was not all economical to go on with wet-filling and the expenditure on dredgers was, therefore, a sheer waste of money. They were again losing money on block number [illegible] on account of the fact that it was not yet completed. The sooner that block was finished the better it was for the finances of the Presidency. That block would bring a sum of Rs. 50,000 per month. There was no hurry, however, for filling other blocks, as Bombay was not in bad need of more land.

REFUSE DREDGER DEMAND.

Speaking generally on the supplementary grant Mr. Lalji Naranji asked if it was not disgraceful for those who prepared the estimates to come forward with a demand for more money every now and then? In his opinion the House should refuse to sanction the expenditure on dredgers so that the Government should stop proceeding with wet-filling which was a more expensive method.

Mr. Winterbotham congratulated the Development Department on the business-like way in which they had proceeded with the work of the Back Bay Reclamation.

Mir Mahomed Baloch and Mr. Asavale also criticised the policy of the Government in regard to the Back Bay Scheme.

The demand for grant was then put to vote and carried.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

After the recess, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai moved a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 3,305 to be expended in connection with the X-Ray Department of the G. T. Hospital. A new block for the X-Ray Department has been constructed and the Government have adopted the proposals regarding the maintenance of the department. The annual cost of maintenance is going to be Rs. 11,520. The demand moved by the Minister is intended to meet the expenses for five months till the next budget.

Dr. Gilder supported the motion for grant and observed that the Sister to be appointed in charge of the Department should be an Indian nurse as far as possible.

In the opinion of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram the Government should be reluctant to commit themselves to any recurring expenditure as there were so many important demands unsatisfied.

The demand was granted.

The General Member made a demand for grant of Rs. 3,16,284 in connection with the Bombay Development Scheme. The grant was made.

A grant fo Rs. 1,83,000 was made for expenditure due to damage caused by the floods to irrigation works.

IRRIGATION IN FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS.

The Revenue Member made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,54,08,476 for expenditure on Flood Relief. The sum is intended to cover the tagavi grants, purchase of seed and cattle and the re-building of houses to the extent essential for the effective conduct of agricultural operations. A loan of Rs. 25,000 had been given to the District Local Board, Broach, for opening cheap grain shops. A grant of Rs. 75,000 has been made to the Collectors of Broach and Ahmedabad for general relief measures. A sum of Rs 15,060 has been given for opening timber depots in the areas affected by the floods. An allotment of rupees two lakhs has been made for the purchase of corrugated iron sheets. Tagavi advances have amounted to Rs. 18,28,460. The Revenue Member required Rs. 10,55,076 from the famine relief, Rs. 80 lakhs from deposits and advances of Famine Insurance Fund for the purposes of advances to the cultivators, and Rs. 63,53,400 from loans and advances by the Provincial Government.

PALTRY SUM FOR COLOSSAL LOSS.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai said he was not at all satisfied with the grant asked for Flood Relief. The actual loss to property and agriculture was colossal as compared with the paltry sum that was asked for in the demand for grant. The speaker challenged the statement of the Revenue Member in regard to the extent of damage caused to the crops by the floods. In his opinion the damage was several times more than that they had been led to believe. Rao Saheb Desai suggested that the tagavi loans should be given free of interest as otherwise the poor agriculturists would, under the pressure of indebtedness, be driven out of their holdings.

EXTREMELY MEAGRE.

Mr. G. I. Patel of Ahmedabad contended that the amount set apart for relief was extremely meagre as compared with the revenue which the Government derived from the agriculturists of Gujarat. More than seven lakhs of rupees had been collected by way of private subscription and yet the mighty Government had come forward with a pittance of only a million of rupees to be given as relief. The speaker requested the Revenue Member to reconsider the question of actual relief in the light of the facts brought to his notice.

Mr. J. B. Petit wanted to know from the Revenue Member what interest was going to be charged on the loans which were being given to agriculturists.

At this stage the house rose for the day.

NOT OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED IN COUNCIL.

POONA, Oct. 11.

It is understood on good authority that several motions for the adjournment of the Bombay Council given notice of by the members in connection with the resolution of the East India Cotton Association Limited to keep the cotton market open for transactions all day long have been disallowed by the President probably on the ground that the subject matter of the motions cannot be held to be of sufficient public importance.

ONE MORE PARTY.

ON CENSURE MOTION AGAINST MINISTER.

POONA, Oct. 11.

(From Our Special Representative.)

It is now definitely understood that the no confidence motion against the Minister for Education of which R. G. Pradhan had given a notice is not likely to come up during this session.

The standing order bearing on a motion of this kind requires that the motion must be supported by at least 36 members of the Council standing on their legs and signifying their assent before it can be allowed for discussion.

The politics of the Council being in a melting pot at present, Mr. Pradhan has no hope to get the requisite number of members to support his motion. He is in the meanwhile attempting to form a new "People's Party" the membership of which will be open to any member of the Council irrespective of his community. The party will have a national and non-communal attitude on every question coming before the Council. Attempts will be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of every minority in the Council.

LALA NANAK CHAND'S MURDER

ARREST OF SUSPECT.

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

The alleged murderer of Lala Nanak Chand who was at large since last night was arrested by the police this morning at 9.—Free Press.

WHO STABBED NANAK CHAND?

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

L. Nanak Chand was stabbed last night by a Muslim while the former was returning from his work in Rang Mahal Bazar. The Muslim, who used a long life knife, attacked Nanak Chand twice and the victim fell down bleeding profusely. There were not many passers-by as it was late at night. Only one Muslim, who saw the occurrence, says that he can identify the assailant who he says is one Foja son of Dina.

Before Nanak Chand could rise again after he fell a second time, he succumbed to his wounds. The police have posted guards all over the city and a close watch is maintained throughout for the arrest of the culprit who is still at large.

Foja, it is said, was at one time a fruit-seller and was lately a tonga driver.—Free Press.

END OF BALKAN CRISIS.

BULGARIA'S POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN 2 DISTRICTS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sofia.—The Premier, on behalf of the King, who is abroad, has signed a decree proclaiming Martial Law in the districts of Kustendil and Petritch.

Political circles express the opinion that the crisis has ended owing to the Bulgarian Government's policy of conciliation.—Reu

COMMUNIST THANKS MISS MAYO.

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

According to "Madras Mail's" Negapatam correspondent Mr. Singaravelu Chetty, President of the Communist Congress held at Cawnpore in 1925 addressing a labour meeting said that Miss Mayo had done a great service to India by writing her book "Mother India." There was much truth in what she had written and Indians should welcome the book and remedy the evils mentioned in it. He could not understand the mentality of those who went into hysteries over the statements made in the book characterising them as "untrue and false". He for his part would like to convey his thanks to Miss Mayo for writing "Mother India".—A. P.

"UNJUST AND DISAPPOINTING"

TELEGRAPH UNIONS PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. ACTION.

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

A largely attended public meeting of the local branch of the All-India Telegraph Union considered Government of India's action in withholding the Union's memorial to the Secretary of State regarding the claims of postal recruited men as unjust and disappointing and resolved to appeal to Government to forward the same to the Secretary of State, but if that was impossible, to request Government to consider the memorial themselves for passing favourable orders.—A. P.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION IN IRELAND.

(Continued from page 6.)

Irish Free State Register; (2) if he intends to practise in Great Britain he will register in the General Register; and (3) if he is in doubt where he will practise he will register in both registers. He will, as he registers in one Register, or in both Registers, put himself under the disciplinary control of the one Council or of both Councils. No practical inconvenience is caused, and practitioners qualified in the Irish Free State in future will not find themselves deprived of any of the privileges or rights enjoyed by their predecessors."

MISTRESS IN HER HOUSE.

The anxiety referred to above was twofold: The General Council felt its prestige at stake when the Irish Free State wanted to start its own Council and establish its own Register for those who would practise in the I.F.S. Irish Medical Practitioners were uneasy that they may be handicapped in the matter of entrance into the Indian and Colonial Medical Services and; to a smaller extent, of setting up as private practioners in India and the colonies as distinguished from the Dominions. There might also have been the political considerations which stood in the way of white Ireland getting the same degree of self-government as the Dominions, namely that Ireland was next door to Great Britain and a too free Ireland was a source of danger to Great Britain. These need not disturb us.

What people in India had better make note of is that the Irish Free State Council is sovereign in the Irish Free State territory, that there is to be no surveillance or other interference by the General Medical Council and that there will be complete reciprocity, not merely as regards the Irish Free State practitioner setting up practice in Great Britain and 'vice versa', but also as regards privileges open in India and the colonies. When Norman-Walkers, Needhams and Hutchinsons dilate upon the need for an All-India Council let us insist upon their being clear whether the All-India Council is to be one like the Irish Free State body or a puppet body created to register the dictates of the General Medical Council which always acts on information and instruction from not only the Norman-Walkers etc., but also the Elliots and sundry other ungrateful sundried gentlemen retired on ample pensions from the Government of India.

M.

THE INDO-AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

DEPUTATIONS WAIT ON MR. SASTRI

GRIEVANCES OF JOHANNESBURG INDIANS

PRETORIA, Oct. 10.

(Through Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.)

Two Johannesburg deputations met the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri. One consisted of the Patidars another of the British Indian Association, Transvaal. They represented their grievances of excessive deposits under Section 1. Section 4A deprives the unrestricted rigit of a child born outside the Union to enter the Union, if at its birth its parents had Union domicile. Section 4B compels the minors who have already acquired the Union domicile to bring their mothers on their subsequent return. Only temporary permits are issued to the wives, minor children and educated entrants.

The former Deputation was eager rejoin the Congress. The latter was silent on the question. Fifty influential Indians of Johannesburg invited Mr. Sastri to explain the Agreement at a meeting of the Indians on 12th instant.

Bishop Westcott is meeting the Indians of Johannesburg.

The Union Board of Trade is investigating the Indian market for African eggs. A Bombay merchants asked for a trial consignment to test the market.

It is understood that the Supreme Court will be appealed to decide if Section 5 can be given a retrospective effect.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF BENGAL.

SIR P. C. MITTER'S SOLUTION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Transference of the jute export tax from the coffers of the Government of India to those of Bengal was suggested by Sir Provash Chander Mitter in an interview with "The Statesman," as a step towards solving the financial difficulties of Bengal which have prevented, he said, vital problems affecting education and sanitation from being dealt with.—Free Press.

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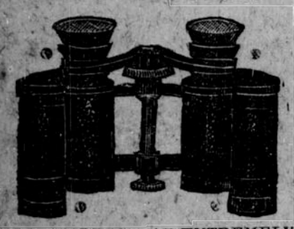

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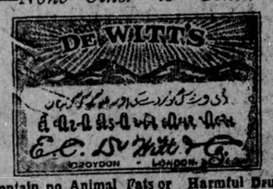

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RECORD FOR 150 YEARS?

HOW DIRECTORS 'DO' THEIR BUSINESS

A PRESENT TO SIR BASIL

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

In a statement to Free Press of India, Mr. B. F. Madon says:

I desire to make a present of the report of the half-yearly general meeting of the Bank of England received by the last mail to Sir Basil Blackett and to those members of legislature who are reported to have pledged their support to the Stockholders' scheme. In the case of stockholders' scheme as well as Shareholders' scheme the bone of contention is about the interest which the shareholders or stockholders can be expected to take in the election of Directors and the management of the Bank. The Finance Member and those of his view have urged that shareholders and stockholders form the most suitable electorate for the election of an independent and able Board of Directors. On the other hand, the critics of the shareholders' and stockholders' scheme, have maintained that from their knowledge of the manner in which joint stock company meetings are conducted,—especially of those companies the dividends of which are assured,—the annual meeting and election of Directors by the share or stock holders would be only a farce and that what would happen in practice is that the directors elected by share or stock holders would be nominees of the Managing Governor and representatives of nobody else.

The report of the half-yearly meeting of the bank of England to which I call attention bears eloquent testimony to the inevitability of what we urged in the best of institutions and best of countries. The report makes it clear that the indifference and sympathy which the shareholders of the Bank of England are reported to have shown at the last meeting is not unusual. In fact, the unusual feature of the meeting was that even so much interest was evinced.

REPORT OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

Following is the Report:—

The Old lady of Threadneedle street had a shock lately and the City was provided with a first class sensation.

It happened at the half-yearly Court of the Bank of England at which the dividend is announced and the amount of reserve is declared. A press representative was present, and saw and heard it all, and he gives the following account of it:—

As the first stroke of twelve was decorously sounded, by the old clock, in the Bank of England's magnificent court room the doors were thrown open and Mr. Montagu, O. Norman, the Governor entered for the half-yearly meeting of the Bank.

Mr. Norman was followed by sixteen of his colleagues, in a dignified procession. It may have been imagination, but some of the Directors seemed to start when they saw the court room. They had their first surprise.

There were six shareholders present instead of the customary four or five. It is not yet certain whether this is a record for the last 150 years. But it is thought to be.

In dead silence, the Directors took their seats behind the chairman. The Secretary rose to read the minutes of the last meeting.

Then Mr. Norman told briefly how the profit for the half year amounted to 6,96,632|15sh. 3d. proposed a divident of 6 per cent. leaving a reserve of £3,022,669 4sh. 4d. and said the half year's dividend would be issued, less income-tax, on October 5.

This was agreed to, and everything up to now appeared to be taking the usual course. It seemed certain that the meeting would be over in the customary six minutes.

NEW BUILDING.

But the great sensation was to come. Mr. Norman asked: Any questions?—A purely formal remark, and was about to move the adjournment when Mr. E. M. Rodocanachi, a stockbroker, rose and not only asked a question but made something of a speech about the new building.

He had seen a statement that the Directors were going to spend as much as £5,000,000 on the new building, and he wanted to know about it.

Mr. Norman began his reply by saying he did not know that Mr. Rodocanachi was in order, but he would answer his question.

"The provision for the new building is looked on as economy," he said. "For years past we have been endeavouring to make provision for it and I cannot conceive that the cost of the new building is not likely to affect your dividends."

The meeting was then adjourned. As the Governor and Directors went out they glanced at the clock. The [illegible] taken the unprecedented time of 'eleven minutes.'—Free Press.

WHITEHALL DETERMINED

FATE OF RESERVE BANK IN BALANCE

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The special correspondent of "The Daily Express" wires from Simla that it has been decided not to hold a special session of the Central Legislature in November for considering the Reserve Bank Bill.

Consequently when the legislature meets in January discussion on the Bill will be resumed.

Meanwhile Sir Basil Blackett and the Government of India would be discussing with Whitehall the Stockholders' Scheme and they expect a complete understanding to be arrived at.

Whitehall is determined not to allow political influence to permeate the directorate, and excepting on this point Sir Basil Blackett with the Viceroy's support will be able to force Whitehall to agree on the other issues. If the Assembly insists on this the Bill would be withdrawn.

If the Bill is wrecked, Sir Basil Blackett would resign and go and his successor either a civilian or Mr. Kisch of the India Office would have the daring to introduce such a bill.—Free Press.

FATE OF RESERVE BANK BILL

"HANGING IN THE BALANCE."

MADRAS, October 10.

Considerable pressure is being brought, says the Delhi correspondent of the "Madras Mail," to bear on the Secretary of State (according to private Mail advices from London) to refuse the stockholders' scheme in connection with Reserve Bank Bill. With the hostility of the India Office and opposition from some well-known London magnates, the fate of the Bill is hanging in the balance. It is believed that Lord Birkenhead will have no option but to refuse further progress of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly. This would place Government of India particularly in an awkward position. But this aspect of the affair is neither appreciated nor realistd in London.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 12TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, your temperament is bright and cheerful. Your abilities, however, are of a mediocre type. They are, so to say, of C-1 type on an A-1 head, that is, your features are handsome but your brains are of poor brightness. You sit on the fence and watch the world's game without a feeling of wearisomeness till the fence gives way and then you are content to take the things, as they come your way, lying down. You lack in perseverance, and, therefore, lose your battles in life which you begin well by giving the first strokes opportunely. You toil awhile, endure awhile, believe hesitatingly, and just at the critical moment turn your back. Your retreats are, therefore, ignominious. Sincerity and common sense, some man of common sense has said, make a passport anywhere. It's true. "Sak" is said to believe in this, and that's why he is unperturbed and cares precious little about the cancellation of his passport by the Grand Moguls of Whitehall. You lack these qualities, hence you suffer, though you do not realize your besetting sin and smash your forehead for bad luck (a coward's game), when really what you ought to do is to smash your insincerity, indecision, and "laissez-faire" with a chopper. If man and an Indian you will ape Western standards of life, but like the majority of such Indians you will fail in being "pucca" at mimicry, to the great amusement and gibes of Westerners. Swami Vivekananda once said "India will never be Europe until she dies", and he was perfectly right. Unless mimics of your type become extinct in India there is no hope for Mother India, I say so feelingly, and not like that American scribbler who pretends to be a friend of India (the country, in which one of her toilers saved her life) but is proved to be a wolf in sheep's skin. It will not hurt you to be called a fool unless you are one, but you take affront at such appellation, which betrays your mental weakness. There is only one thing you will do quick, and that is that after losing your heart you will quickly get it back again.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

ENQUIRY COMMISSION COMMENCES PROCEEDINGS.

ALIGARH, Oct. 10.

The Enquiry Commission on the Aligarh Muslim University consisting of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Philip Hartog and Sir George Anderson will commence [illegible]

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JULY — The Great Mining Crisis — A. J. Cook (Secretary M.F.G.B.
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AUGUST — Where the Miners let down?—J.R. Campbell.
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SIX PENCE

GLORIES OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

WORLD'S GREAT UNIVERSITY

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE

Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil read a paper entitled "Space nd Surface in Indian Architecture" at a meeting on Friday at the Bombay Architecture Association. Mr. S. F. Bharucha, presided. Architecture and Architectural values have been, he said, the subject of ignorant philosophy and random generalisation. No opportunity should be, he suggested, therefore missed for precise statements by earnest student Sukracharya, author of Sukra Niti was wise, he said, in suggesting the two-fold distinction between artists and artisans. and actual artistic achievement and the distinction between artists and artisans It is, therefore, necessary to understand clearly the distinction lest we in our turn reduce art to archaeology and the necessary inspiration from the past to the fetish of the plagiarist. This preoccupation with the manner devoid of contents, of forms devoid of signilcance, is, it would seem, a failing peculiarly modern. It was unknown in Europe till the sixteenth century. It is even now unknown in parts of India where the hereditary builders secure their scope and freedom as artists, where they practise, as Sukracharya said they should. So long as architecture continued, says Havell, "to be the art of building it gave the true key to its historic developments in all countries." We cannot therefore judge any aspect of period of any form of art apart from its historic context.

CIVIC DESIGN.

Civic or socio-religious sanctions disclose the conceptions which guided and controlled the architects in India. Architecture was not, as it is now, detached from civic design. I do not call it town-planning. On the contrary, the architectural designs were closely related to and inspired by civic design. And, the very fact that that played such an important part in the arrangements for a village, city and town is suggestive enough of the extent to which considerations of space and surroundings influenced and, in many ways, controlled the designs. Every conqueror, every founder of a new dynasty, regarded the building of a new city as a matter of religious duty and personal achievement. When we read of the "sal-mekhla" engirdling the ancient city of Ayodhya we are carried back to the times when almost every city in India was a garden city, when villages and even towns were known by the name of the dominant tree in the rural belts which encircled them. The three main divisions, outer, intermediate and the central, of the ancient town were divided by a regular system of parks and tanks, parks which the poet would visualise as "Mekhla," and seats round trees or the trees provided for the seats for the weary pedestrian. And, the idea of cool shelter, green foliage and blue skies and open air was carried out also in the plan of the house. The house, like the city, had its regular system of open courtyards, space for the plants and the seats for the verandahs and canopies and pavilions.

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY.

The importnce to the procession streets and the general avoidance of diagonal street planning contributed not only to the open-air character of the building but to the integrity of architectural grouping and composition impossible to those unaccustomed to think and design in space. Think again of the results achieved when every area of the city was differently planned for and assigned in different zones to the different vocational castes. Buildings were high or low according to the number of stories permitted to particular castes. So that, every zone or division of the city was specifically adjusted as an integral part of the design of the city as a whole. The regulated gradations in height, from the outermost "mekkla" of the city to the crowning point of the "shikhar" in the very heart of the city created the composition in space of unfailing artistic appeal.

THE KEY NOTE.

The city plans were usually square or rectangular but for the river front the crescent form of plan was recommended. The designer in space did not forget the contour of the river or the variegated skyline. Enough has already been said to indicate how fastidious the ancient 'civic designer' was in his efforts for the appropriate setting for the city and its architecture. Nowhere is this so clearly seen than in the care he devoted to the gateways of the city. He inspired the master-builder of the temples to strike in their gateways the keynote of the setting in space. And, the inherent feeling for the setting is so deep-rooted and still unshaken that it expresses its sovereign promptings through the lapse of centuries. They could be traced everywhere, in every epoch, in every place, inside and outside India, wherever he has found for it scope and freedom. The most prefuntory glance at the gateways of Sanchi, the screen at Karli, the Gaumptiputra at Nasik, the Gopuras of the South, the stupa at Borobodur, the Bullund Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri, the gateway of the Taj, or Itimud-ud-danlah, the gateway of the Jami Masjid, the gateways of Dabhoi or Ahmedabad or the portal of the mosque at Jaunpur would reveal easily the sovereignty of the instinct for the artistic setting in space unchallenged and unbroken, despite the difference in time, place, purpose or religion, which separates its varied manifestations. The graceful lines of branches of trees silhouetted or relieved against the colour and movement of the sky or set in front of the towering mountain-heights has served as the fundamental inspiration for many of the exquisite decorative conventions and compositions in Indian architecture, painting, sculpture and the art-crafts.

THE "TORAN" IDEA.

The "toran" idea originally inspired by these lines may be found, for example, insuch different ways as the gateway of Sanchi, the Gaumptiputra Cave at Nasik, the arched struts of temples like those at Abu or the Jami Mosque at Ahmedabad or the "Hindole" or swing used in "Vaishanava" temples. Similarly the "vijaya" or "kirti-stambh" in the city for example like the one at Chitor, Kutub, Allahabad or Ellora suggested the "Dipmal" "Dhwaja-Stambh" at Ellora and the many temples in the South. The "mekhla" or the girdle of trees round the city, the imposing gateways, the extensive parks and broad shallow-stepped tanks, the processional and "rajmarga" streets marked with seats underneath the trees and occasionally with "vijaya" or "kirtistambha" or the streamers on the "Dhwaja stambh" fluttering in the air and at night the glow worm flicker of the lights in the tapering niches of the temple "Dipmal" created the setting for the architect and the picture for the painter that would have delighted the artist of Vishnudhrumottaram.

ATMOSPHERE AND SPACE.

It was this setting and environment of life, of colour, light, movement and of the social dreams of the community, in this clear visualisation of the aesthetic play and atmosphere in space, that the Indian architect found the inspiration for the visions in architectural achievements that have made India the world's greatest university of living architecture. Poet Banna, of the "Kadambary" fame, speaking about the ancient city of Ujayani describes it as a city "like Kailas with innumerable peaks clear cut against the sky." The mountain peaks clear cut agianst the sky, the glories of the sacred peaks of mount Meru, have been the foundation of the perfect compositions, of the harmonious grouping, and of the varied vital forms in Indian architecture. It has been pointed out that the "pyramidical motive should enter to conserve the larger internal unity as in the Greek temple or properly to relate the dominant mass to the larger aspects of its physical environment."

THE "MERU" CONCEPTION.

Wherever and whenever the Indian architect with the inborn instinct for the form in vital relation with space found his freedom and scope he invariably explored and explored effectively the pyramid form, the "meru" peak clear cut against the sky. Begin your search at any point in time or history, place or period, the form will ensnare your imagination and win your admiration. Look at the Kandarya Mahadev at Khajuraho, the Chandragiri palace at North Arcot, the stupa at Borobodur, Java or the Chandi Bhima temple of the same place the Angbor Vat, Cambodia, the Darmaraja Rath at Mahavallipur the Sat Mhahl in Ceylon, the Kailas at Ellora, the temples and gopurams, at Tanjore Sri Rangam and Madura. Or, turn your eyes to the palace at Udaipur, the mosque at Champanir, the palace at Jaipur, the palace at Datia, the Kumbh temple at Rannpur, the Shatrunjaya at Palitanna, Telika or telangi Mandir at Gwalior and you will see the poet's fancy and the religious symbol translated as an artistic form, of indisputable value, in significant relation with space. Or, proceed further, Sher Shah's mosque at Delhi, Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, the Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri, the Jami Masjid at Delhi the same feelings and artistic instincts and the same remarkable creative touch make their irressistible appeal.

ARTISTIC COHERENCE.

These manifestations of an unmistakable logic in art are not, as they could not be, devoid of artistic coherence. The harmonious grouping of the various features, dominant and subordinate, of the architectural compositions strikes at once the responsive chord in the inborn artist. There is nothing in the best example of Indian architecture that is violently abrupt or abruptly violent. Cawnpore the Darma Raja Rath at Mahavallipur the Kilas at Ellora with the Kandarya Mahadev at Kahjurho or Telangi Mandir at Gawalior Birsing's palace at Datia or the palace at Urchha with the Angkor Vat in Cambodia the stupa at Borobodur at Java with the Kumbha Rana's Temple at Ranpur the Shatrunjaya at Palitanna, the Hawa Mahal at Jaipur Shershah's mosque aa Delhi or the Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and the comparison must compel the recognition of the artistic coherence which established the deep-rooted harmony of their grouping.

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(Continued on next page.)

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MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER'S BIRTHDAY

OPENING OF A NOBLES' GIRLS SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Oct. 8.

Her Highness the Maharani gave a valuable lead to the cause of the education of girls of the Rajput aristocracy by opening on the evening October 6, on His Highness the Maharajah's birthday, a school for the daughters of the Chiefs and Nobles of the State. The school is probably the first of its kind in Rajputana, and is bound to bring a new ray of light into the family life of the nobility, who are generally extremely conservative so far as female education is concerned. This marks the fruition of a long-cherished idea of Their Highnesses, regarding which Her Highness the Maharani took the initiative at the first opportunity presented by practical considerations. To meet the sentiments of the State aristocracy, special arrangements have been made to locate the school in the old palaces in the Fort, where it is possible to make strict purdah arrangements.

In performing the opening ceremony of the school, Her Highness the Maharani expressed much gratification and stated that His Highness the Maharajah and she would always take a keen and abiding interest in this institution, which was bound to prove an inestimable boon to the Chiefs and Nobles of the State. Lady Mehta eulogized the far-reaching nature of the blessing which Her Highness was conferring on the local aristocracy and the lead she was giving in the cause of female education in one of the most conservative provinces of India in respect of female education. She was happy to realise that the "Jangaldhar Badshah" (a historic title of the Bikaner Reigning House) could, under the blessing of Providence, create a "Nandan Van" of culture and progress even in the midst of the arid plains of Marwar, and said that it was a happy coincidence that the opening of this school for girls came off in the very month which, by His Highness' constant solicitude for the welfare of his people, would also see the waters of the Gang Canal flowing into our land. The Gang Canal would quench the thirst of the parched and arid land of Maroo as much as this School was contemplated to slake the thirst of our women for the nectar of knowledge. She thanked Her Highness for permitting the School to be associated with her name—which will be called Her Highness the Maharani's Nobles Girls School—and said that her name would descend down the pages of Bikaner annals as one whose broad and generous vision could see that if Education was necessary for men it was doubly necessary for our women.

MOTHER INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

readers. Deliberate misrepresentation is written on every page of her book. The very first page of her story (page 13 of the book) contains the following gem:—

"In the courts and alleys and bazaars many little book-stalls, where narrow-chested, near-sighted, anaemic young Indian students, in native dress, brood over piles of fly-blown Russian pamphlets." "Piles of Russian Pamphlets." indeed! Could Miss Mayo give the names of some? Equally silly and false is the statement on page 67. "Yet because of them, i.e. the British only may the Hindu to-day venture the Khyber. Until the Pax Britannica reached so far, few Hindus came through alive, unless mounted and clad as women." The statement is a lie. Hindu merchants have traded with Central Asia and Afghanistan and have come and gone from times immemorial long before the British ever dreamt of India or Afghanistan. Does Miss Mayo know that even to-day there are Hindus in Central Asia and Afghanistan? The presence of the British on the N. W. Frontier has no doubt created some trouble between the Hindus and Muslims there, but before their advent, there was less trouble. If Miss Mayo wants to know what Pax Brittannia has done for the Hindus in that quarter, she should read the report of the Frontier Province Enquiry Committee presided over by Sir Denys Bray. The last few words "unless mounted and clad as women" shows Miss Mayo's complete ignorance of the customs of the people either Hindu or Muslim.

(To Be Continued).

5 YEARS R. I. FOR SELLING BOYS.

A KARACHI GHARRIWALLA SENTENCED.

KARACHI, October 10.

The case in which Mahomed Sheran, a gharriwallah of Karachi, was tried by the District Judge and a jury on charges of abducting two Hindu boys named Moti and Karela from Karachi and selling them as slaves in the Persian Gulf, ended this morning. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and the accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

The Hon. Sir John Thompson will make over charge of the Political Secretaryship to the Government of India to the Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson on October 24th and will sail from Bombay for Europe on six months' leave by S.S. "Cracovia" on 29th.—A. P.

GLORIES OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

dible confidence with which the Indian architect or master-builder regulated the gradations in line and plane, in angles and curves, and established contact with or related one part and detail with another and one feature with another gently, almost imperceptibly, leding towards the significance and climax of the whole are indeed a miracle. They are a sign and a legacy from the times of creative achievements remote from the knowledge and understanding of those brought up incompetent to respond to the vast dramatic expanse and magnificence in space. As one looks at the Kandarya Mahdev, for example, the vastness to use now an English poet's description, "grows—but grows harmoniously. All musical in its immensities." Mark the horizontal gradations of the temple of the Sas Bahu temple at Gwalior and those of the Govind Dev temple at Brinda Ban the relation of the horizontals to verticals as well as their artistic coherence and vlue in plain and sculptured surface would be obvious. The Kandarya Mahadev with its lofty flight of steps leading gradually to the towering majesty of its, of the sculptured mass in space creates, in effect, the psychological impression of uplift. But that impression or artistic result is not it should be noticed, the result of a scheme of violent or abrupt verticals. The vastness grows, as the poet said, harmoniously. The composition is organic.

HORIZONTAL GRADATIONS.

Examine the marvellous way in which the racial genius adjusts the flight of the steps with the plinth, the proportions of the plinth with the proportion of the portico or the horizontals in the plinh with the verticals in the angular corners or with the verticals of the dominating Shikhar. Now look at the Sas Bahu and compare it with Govind Dev built about five centuries later. The artist the aesthetic genius of the race, with unerring judgment creates out the same element of design—the horizontal gradations—different values for different surfaces. Can any one even remotely familiar doubt the effective combination of the right lined with the curvilinear of plinth and terrace with the dome of the mandap, viman or shikhar, in the architectural compositions distinctive of the nation? The high plinths, square terraces, and platforms in temples, tombs and mosques, the massive composition in the lower stories of the castles and palaces in Jodhpur, Amber, Gwalior and of the masterpieces on the river ghats at Benares are unmistakably of the serenity and fulness of character the author sees in Greek architecture as well as in the development of "sentient force."

MAGIC PLAY.

For the artist the artist with the crystal clear perceptions, the magic play of sunshine and shadow created by the artistic manipulation and mastery over masses in the architectural compositions would be a pursuit of inexhaustible fascination. Here is one of the points of contact and understanding for those eager to seek the human and the universal in art. It may be recalled that the Romansques and the Gothic periods in Italy "of bold contrasts with simple wall surfaces, of deeply recessed loggias screened with intricate arrangement of column and lace like tracery thrown across the mass of shadow" followed in the Renaissance by the "rich importance attained by great scale, tremendous strength of projection, and by multiplication of sculptural shadow casting elements of composition which carried out in Istrian stone, replaced the coloured, marble, gold and mosaic." Recall the bold contrasts the simple wall surfaces, the deeply recessed gateways and portals and the arrangement of lace like tracery, coloured marble, gold and mosaic of the Mughal buildings and compare them with the great scale, tremendous strength of projection, the multiplication of sculptural shadow-casting elements in the compositions of the architecture representative of Western and Southern India. The artist sees in them the same infinite possibilities for creative design in space and surroundings.

ARCH AND BRACKET.

Discussions about the constructive merit of the arch and the bracket and lintel system have been a common feature of the text-books. How often are we led to think of their place in truly architectural compositions? How have in these discussions though of their purpose, size, and the scale of the buildings of which they formed an essential element of design? How often have we realised their shadow casting possibilities? The rhythm in the alternate play of sunshine shadow as an active force in design begins in Indian architecture from the angles and projections along the contour of the street and reaches its climax say, at the point where the chajja throws its live shadows on the wall and over the windows, balconies, and zarukhas. We saw how skilfully the designer in space relieved the plain surface of Govind Dev's temple at Brisdaban.

SURFACE DECORATION.

It would not be easy to point out in the best examples of Indian architecture one inarticulate piece of surface decoration. One detail not co-ordinated with construction and space. The tower at Chitor is described as "a fine example of the skill with the Hindu craftsmen in the great creative epochs of Indian art, could combine the most extraordinary richness of decoration with a wonderful largeness of architectural conceptions; for though the whole surface of the tower above the basement is covered with the rich sculptured ornament the various planes of plastic relief are most skilfully co-ordinated and kept in the right place by the bold design of the cornices and pilasters and other details of the structural design." Prof. Batley speaks thus about the carvings at Madura as those in which "the mass becomes but texture and the whole design wonderfully illustrates the architectural principles of scale, stability and vitality and the emphasis of construction line.

MODERN AYODHYA.

The unity, in Indian art was achieved by the homeginity of ideals and the social aspirations of the time. This unity was achieved by a definite system of civic design and by a system of open air tution which taught the students and the craftsmen vital relations between the different parts and details of architectural composition, between space and surface, surfce and structure. These are not achievements impossible of attainment to-day. I hope that guidance from the priceless architectural achievements of the past, particularly a dispassionate study of the space and surface in Indian architecture would bring back for us the days when we could with serenity look at the "sahnekhla" of some modern Ayodhya and the crowning peaks clear cut against the sky of some modern Ujayini.

"RESTORE AYURVEDA TO ITS POSITION."

CALCUTTA, October 10.

"Restore Ayurveda to its former exalted position," is the keynote of an appeal being issued to the chairmen of local boards and municipolities in Bengal by Mahamahopadhyay Gananath Sen Saraswati (President) Saroj Mohan Sen, Vaidasastri (Secretary) and other prominent members of the Calcutta Ayurveda Sabha. The appeal desires that Ayurvedic charitable dispensaries should be started and supported under the auspices of the local boards and municipalities.—Free Press.

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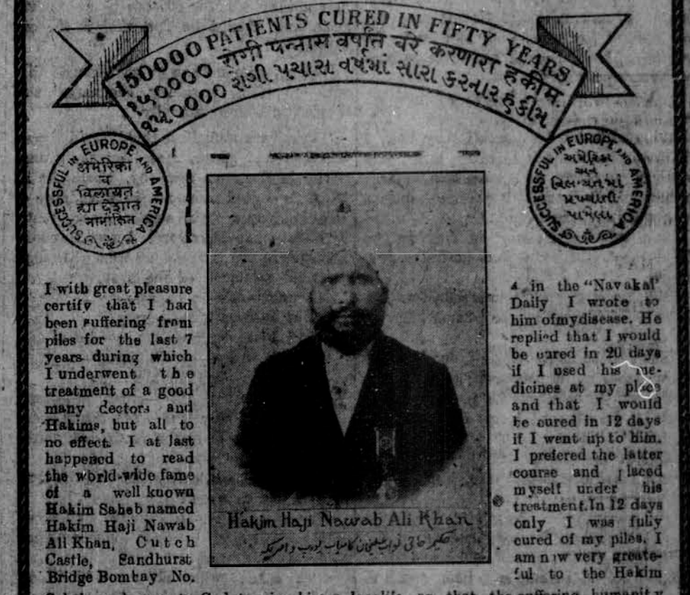

I with great pleasure certify that I had been suffering from piles for the last 7 years during which I underwent the treatment of a good many doctors and Hakims, but all to no effect. I at last happened to read the world-wide fame of a well known Hakim Saheb named Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge Bombay No. 4, in the "Navakal" Daily I wrote to him of my disease. He replied that I would be cured in 20 days if I used his medicines at my place and that I would be cured in 12 days if I went up to him. I preferred the latter course and placed myself under his treatment. In 12 days only I was fully cured of my piles. I am now very grateful to the Hakim Saheb and pray to God to give him a longlife so that the suffering humanity may be benefited by him.

(Sd.) YADHAVRAO BALIRAM,
Post, Parad Singa NAGPUR.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The prince turned to his writing-table and drew paper towards him. He wrote rapidly, then handed the sheet to Bryan. It was the Maharajah of Rajistan's reply to the letter of the Rajah of Bhavagpore, couched in words as gracious as his own, and loaning him the services of His Highness's aide-de-camp, Bryan Carr, for the period of his European tour.

"It will do?" asked the prince.

"It could not be better," answered Bryan placing it in its envelope. "Shall I seal it?"

The letter dispatched by the waiting bearer, Bryan returned to the prince, who looked up at him with haggard eyes. For a moment there was silence within the chamber.

"After all" said the prince at length, "after all, when all's said and done, it resolves itself into a question of colour. Yes! I know the Viceroy has his finger in it, and others, but between us, between you and me, it is really a question of colour."

"No!" said Bryan steadily. "It is not that. We have finished with that. We love each other, and that's all that matters."

Flame shook her head.

"Yes, it is that. Do you remember how you used to say you would stop yourself instantly if you found yourself falling in love ---with---somebody undesirable? And she, Flame, was that. You know in your eyes she was---that-"

"I was a priggish young fool!" burst out Bryan. "Love justifies, sanctifies everything. In those days I had not learned what love was. I have learnt my lesson since, though, if to be fathoms deep in love with one who cares more for---everything----then she does for me is to learn it."

"I think you care--for me----a little," said Flame brokenly. "I think you really do care just a little."

"I have told you how I care,' said Bryan, his self-control at breaking-point. "You undervalue yourself. You don't think I find it hard to care, do you?" he added roughly, his reserved nature bursting its bonds.

"I---don't know!" answered the prince, and again, "I don't know."

He took both her hands in his, and she clung to them desperately.

"Give it up, Flame," he whispered. "Give all this up and come away with me."

She looked up; a long look passed from her smouldering eyes into his dark ones.

"If I might!" she whispered, and now she was just a simple girl whose lover was going away. "If love were everything! But no! To leave my country to it sdoom to give it over to pigeons, and Nautch girls, and corruption, and trickery. No! It may not be. Perhaps for some God lets love be everything, but I am not one of those happy, happy people."

"We are going to be happy, you and I", he whispered. And, after a pause, "You will ride with me to-morrow? Any how, I will have that memory to carry away, and never, never forget that I am coming back to you and Rajistan. If you need me, a word will bring me to you."

Bryan called at tea-time on Tuesday to bid good-bye to the Resident and Mrs. Verinder.

"What a stranger!" remarked Mrs. Verinder welcomingly, as she poured him a cup of tea.

"Soon to be much more of one," added her husband, as he passed the scones.

"So you have heard the news!" said Bryan, as he dropped lumps of sugar into his tea.

"Of course we have! But I'll warrant you haven't heard our news!" said Mrs. Verinder archly.

"I'll warrant he hasn't!" chimed in Colonel Verinder. Barbara hadn't spoken giving him a smiling nod of recognition.

Bryan looked at her, and then again at the other two. It seemed to him there was an air of suppressed excitement about them.

"Don't ask me to guess!" he said. "I never was any good at guessing."

"We ought not to tell him at all!" said Mrs. Verinder. "As a punishment for his neglect of us. However, we will be magnanimous and tell you. Barbara is going home with you! A travelling companion is miraculously provided for you. Aren't you pleased?"

"But---how awfully jolly," said Bryan rather lamely. "But what about berths and all that? I hear the boats are packed, and it's impossible to get a berth without waiting months."

"So they are! But a wire has been sent, and the answer came this morning, and her berth is arranged for."

"Wonderful!" said Bryan, not realizing how very true was the word.

They chatted over the affair generally, and presently Barbara said, "I wonder how you will like your new chief? It will be a marvellous experience for you. I hear you are going to tour Italy, and then on to Switzerland for the League meetings, and after that anywhere the inspiration or the whim of the moment may lead you. What a gorgeous time you will have."

"Quite! It ought to be delightful, as you say." smiled Bryan. But there was no joy in his tones. "Of course, it will be wonderful, and I am thrilled."

As he stood up to go, Mrs. Verinder said:

"I hope you will look after Barbara a little on the boat. She isn't a hardened traveller by any means."

"Can you ask it? Of course, I shall be only too delighted," he answered, as he found his hat.

"We will all be at the station to see you off," said Mrs. Verinder; "With garlands,' she added.

He made his way back to the palace, and found the prince, with several of his Sirkars, still in the drawing-room. Their eyes met in a long, penetrating look, and they both smiled. It was one of those long, silent smiles of trust and understanding which had been a habit of their love for each other from the first. Bryan, no less than Flame, had been reluctant to spoil its sense of comprehension by hurrying it away into speech.

"I have been saying good-bye at the Residency," he said. "I stayed to tea. Barbara, it seems, is going with me to England --as far as Brindisi, that is! They asked me to look after her as far as we were going!"

"Ah!" It was only the one monosyllable but the light died out of Flame's eyes as she looked.

"What an excellent idea!" said His Highness, obviously for the benefit of those listening ears. "It will be delightful."

"Delightful," repeated Bryan dubiously. "I don't know! It's a queer world, and what a man wants he can't have. He sees the good gifts, but he passes them all for the one he wants the most, and then finds that that is the one withheld."

"Many people have to go through life with only their work for company," said the prince conversationally

"I shall certainly have that!" said Bryan. Someone had put a record on the gramophone in the room near by, where the A. D. C.'s waited when not in attendance on His Highness. The strains came, muted by distance, to their ears. Across this alien atmosphere the frivolous tune brought poignant memories of the past.

I want---to----be happy——
But I—won't be—happy,
Till I—make you---happy---too-o!
Life's really----worth living—
When we—are mirth giving.
Why can't—I give—some to—you!

Flame and Bryan looked at each other across the width of the room, but neither spoke.

A gong boomed softly through the corridors. Time to dress!

The record had been changed, and now it gave out other words, which touched a chord in both their hearts.

To a land where skies are blue, dear,
Samarkand or Timbuctoo, dear,
I'll go with you, dear,
For love's sweet sake!

The prince strode out between respectful lines of bowing figures, leaving Bryan with troubled eyes, idly turning over a book of prints lying on a side-table. Poignant memories of that day in England came to him ----the day Ajit had returned to India.

Next m[illegible]ng Bryan left for Bombay.

"LAUGHTER LIBERATES HUMAN SPIRIT."

SUPREME WEAPON AGAINST FALSE CREEDS

BEST GUARANTEE FOR PEACE

LAUGHERS' COUSINSHIP WITH THE "MOST HIGH"

"Laughter is a supreme weapon against false and crooked creeds and the fads which are begotten of self-conceit. The fanatic is usually an egotist and incapable of humour. One cannot associate a Bolshevik with honest laughter," says John Buchan writing to the "Sunday Chronicle" in mail week:

The question is sometimes asked: Are we becoming a less serious people? This does not mean a more humorous, for humour is the opposite not of seriousness but of stupidity.

Laughter is the most mysterious of human endowments. It distinguishes man from the beasts, but no philosopher has ever defined or explained it, though M. Bergson has done his best.

The British Association the other day discussed tests of humour. These do not get us very far, for they are tests not of humour in its essence but of the sense of the absurd, which varies widely.

COMEDY OF LIFE.

Just as every nation has its national type of joke, so each man's conception of the ludicrous differs subtaly from that of his neighbour. Hence you can get no formula for humour.

You can get a formula for wit, which is largely a matter of logical and verbal dexterity. You can divide jokes into classes and provide a recipe for manufacturing others in each class.

But humour is something far more fundamental. It is the sense of the comedy of life. Laughter liberates the human spirit, and sets it above the jars and tangles of the common round.

That is why the great comic figures in literature have such imperishable life. Their large freedom seems independent of their creators. Falstaff takes charge of Shakespeare. When his author tries to degrade him and turn our sympathies against him he simply cannot manage it. The scandalous Sir John in his failure is far bigger than Prince Henry in his triumph. We do not believe in his defeat any more than we believe in his death, for he is an immortal. Shakespeare has raised a spirit too big for him to lay.

Humour is not the foe of seriousness, for it is profoundly serious. The enemies are bogus solemnity, the crank, and the humbug. It gives us two things—a sane perspective and an enlarged and enriched humanity.

It breaks down formal conventions and it also demolishes that not less grievous tyranny of the artificially unconventional. Its business is to recall people to what a Greek called "the main nerve of the human affections." It keeps us on the broad central path of humanity.

Laughter is a supreme weapon against fale and crooked ereeds and the fads which are begotten of self-conceit. The fanatic is usually an egotist and incapable of humour. One cannot associate a Bolshevik with honest laughter.

No doubt great men—saints and prophets— have been without it. That is the defect of their qualities, the price they pay for their power. But if the rank and file of humanity lacked it, there would be no world for saints and prophets to operate in, for humour is the condition on which our normal life is lived.

ELEMENT OF KINDNESS.

If humour is not in itself a moral quality, it is the basis of most of the virtues. "We laughters," Belloc says somewhere, "have a gross cousinship with the Most High." It is the basis, for example, of charity. There is usually an element of kindliness in laughter. It is the basis of humility, for a man will escape the deadly sin of presumption if he is able to laugh at himself.

"The good are always the merry, Save by an evil chance."

So says Mr. Yeats, and the world's literature is in agreement with him.

We can never have too much laughter, provided it is laughter in which heart and mind join, and not a mere nervous affection or the tin-pot rattling of an empty head. For laughter is the best preservative of national sanity.

NATIONAL HUMOUR.

The characteristics of a nation are, perhaps, best deduced from observing its humour. A mercurial, quick-witted people will have a sharper edge to theirs, a special talent for irony and satire. They will have a greater power of verbal exposition. In a slower race it will be less explicit and more a thing for private consumption.

The war was a wonderful revelation of national humour. French troops excelled in biting jests at the enemy's expense. The British fashion was to do their best to ignore the enemy altogether, and, out of action, to behave as if they were living their ordinary civilian life.

They did not nvent a rival Hymn of Hate. They adopted the German, and made of it a marching song. To bring the horrible business of war inside the pale of homely things was the best protection possible for much-tried nerves.

The war revealed something more—that the humour of the races which inhabit the British Islands is at bottom much the same. The Irishman had a greater gift for farce, the Scotsman was perhaps a little subtler and more unexpected, the Englishman kept a more even level. But the humour of all had the same endearing quality of homeliness. Like all true humour it was good-humour.

LAUGHING AT OURSELVES.

Without humour there can be no political genius. The British talent for politics is based upon our power of laughing at ourselves. Like Mr. Kipling's soldier, we can "stand aside and watch ourselves behavng like a blooming fool." We are the opposite of melodramatic. We refuse to take ourselves or anybody else too seriously.

Fascism, or anything like it could never flourish among us. We might try its noble gestures and dramatic ritual for a little, but we should suddenly begin to laugh and that would be the end of it.

We are blandly tolerant of cranks and faddists because we do not think they matter greatly. And this humorous tolerance is the most deadly weapon against them. Fanaticism can only flourish when it is taken seriously: if it is tolerated equably and cheerfully its fangs are drawn.

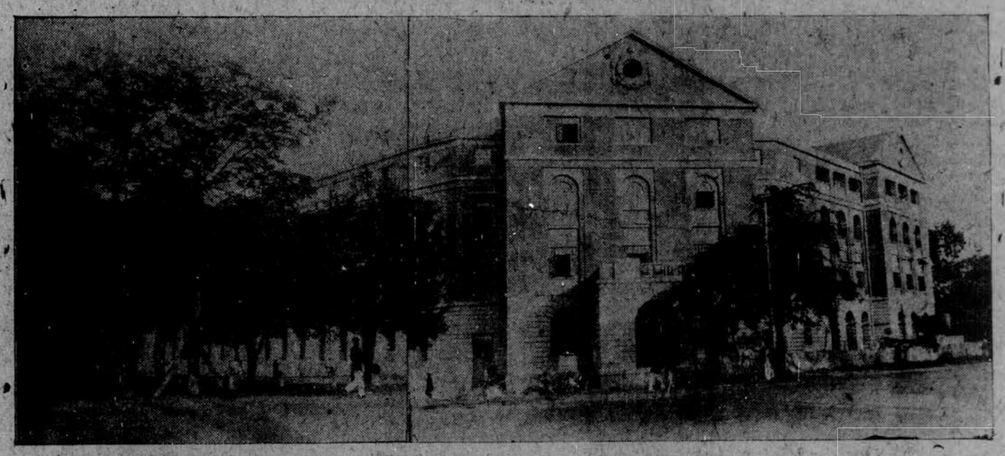
Such humour is a tremendous possession, for it involves a great perspective, a freedom from irritable vanity, and a modest but secure self-confidence. That is why we exasperate foreign critics by taking their criticism so cheerfully, and assenting so readily to most of it.

A GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

Strictures which, if made on another nation, would rouse furious protests and reasoned rejoinders, we either admit or put aside with a smile. Partly, it is a pride too deep to bother about its expression; partly, it is the humility which comes from humour.

Humour, a sense of the propitious inconsistencies of life and the comedy of it, is the best guarantee for peace. How many men would have been quashed at the outset if the protagonists could have seen how ridiculous they were and begun to laugh at themselves! Pugnacity is too often due to a false seriousness and a defective sense of comedy.

It is like Dr. John Brown's story of the Scotch shepherd and his dog. "There's a terrible seriousness about the dog," said his master. "He never can get enough o' fighting."



"Chronicle" Photo.

The new building for the Auxiliary Military force, Bombay, is situated near the Cross Maidan - Dhobi Talao.

50IST "WIFE" OF EX-SULTAN

EXILE TO MARRY FRENCH GIRL

After ample experience of matrimony—he used to maintain 500 "wives" in his harem—the ex-Sultan of Turkey is shortly to marry a charming young French woman.

Mohammed VI., who is past middle age, is engaged to Mle. Juliette Lepeon, who is only 22. She is the daughter of a French business man living in Switzerland.

LUXURY IN EXILE.

Of his numerous harem only four of the women were legal wives, the maximum permitted by the Mohammedan faith. Since his exile the ex-Sultan has lost two of his legal wives. One committed suicide in Paris and the other met with a train accident in Italy.

The ex-Sultan is living in rigid seclusion in a small villa here, and has a suite of only eleven, comprising a chamberlain, two secretaries, several servants, a chauffeur, and a gardener.

His pension of £18,000 a year from the Turkish Government, supplemented by a personal income several times this amount, enables the ex-Sultan to live luxuriously in the land of his exile.

"The Sultan and I have tried to keep our match a secret," said Mlle. Lepeon, when I interviewed her, "but apparently it has leaked out.

"I know we shall be very happy. Yes, he is old enough to be my grandfather—but that makes no difference.

"He has promised that we shall live in Paris after our honeymoon, which we hope to spend on the Riviera."

"THE TACTFUL WIFE."

When asked if she knew that the ex-Sultan had once had a harem of 500, the prospective bride replied: "Of course I know, but, monsieur, what has that got to do with me? A tactful wife does not ask her husband about his affairs before he met her. It is not wise, or polite.

"If the Sultan had 500 wives in his harem then he must know how to make one woman happy."

On inquiry I find that the ex-Sultan is making elaborate and expensive preparations for the wedding, which may or may not, take place in Geneva.

Date and place are being kept secret, but it is said that high officials, both religious and political, may attend the wedding.

£256,000 DIMOND FOR SALE

DISCOVERY IN A SOUTH AFRICAN MINE

The Jubilee Diamond, once the largest diamond in the world, and now third in size, is for sale. It is now in a London bank, held by an English and Indian syndicate headed by Sir Dorab Tata, the Parsee millionaire-baronet, and head of the famous Indian house.

Negotiations for the sale are being conducted by a prominent Hatton-garden diamond merchant. The price asked for the stone is a quarter of a million pounds, and an effort is to be made to persuade the purchaser to keep it intact.

The Jubilee Diamond, found at the Jagersfontein mine in South Africa in 1895, weighed 640 carats in the rough and 239 carats when cut. It is one of the most perfectly-cut oval brilliants in existence, and is said to be the finest large diamond in the world, faultless in colour, lustre, brilliancy, and purity.

Mr. K. P. Mepha, managing director of the firm of Tata, said to a "Sunday Express" representative yesterday:—

"The diamond which our firm holds for a syndicate, is one of the most beautiful in the world, and has a romantic history.

"For this reason we hope to sell it to some one who will not cut it.

"A few years ago there were some crowned heads in Europe ready to buy historical jewels, the Czar of Russia, for instance. Any man brave enough to undertake the risk of having the diamond cut would probably make more money out of it than he would by keeping the stone whole."

HOW IT FEELS TO DIE

RUDOLPH VALENTINO'S SPIRIT MESSAGES

What does it feel like to die?

An alleged answer to this everoccuring question has been supplied by the late Rudolph Valentino, the great film "sheik."

Rudolph Valentino, according to his wife Natacha Rambova,* was a spiritualist and a medium. Since he "passed over" he is alleged to have sent a number of messages to those he had left.

THE UNKNOWN.

One "message" concerning his death ran as follows:

"I don't believe I was actually afraid to die * * * It was the unknown before me * * * *

"I tell you Natacha (his wife) that I began to know then that I was changing. I could feel it taking place in my body and mind.

"Something seemed to be droping away. There was at times a straining sensation, as if some part of my being were tearing itself loose.

"SILENCE: DARKNESS."

"Then the priest came. He seemed like a light in the dark. I turned to him with all my fear, my horror, my uncertainty. My childhood again emerged. Dim cathedral aisles swam before my eyes.

"The last Sacraments!

"After the simple ceremony was over, I felt already away from the earth. My mental attitude was changed. The Church, like a strong friendly hand, was holding me and I would not be alone. Fear left me. Faces about me grew dim. Silence. Darkness. Unconsciousness."

(*Rudy. An intimate portrait of Rudolph Valentino. By his wife, Natacha Rambova. Hutchison, 10/6.)

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